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ALL PROBABLY DROWNED

LITTLE HOPE OF SAVING ANY OF THE MINERS IN THE TWIN SHAFT.

The Work of Attempted Rescue Being Prosecuted Under Dangerous Circumstances—Everything Being Done to Reach the Section of the Mine Where the Men Were When the Disaster Occurred—A Searching Investigation to be Made.

PITTSTON, Penn., June 29.—There is little probability that any of the miners who were entombed yesterday by the cave-in at the Twin Shaft of the Newton Coal Company will come out of the pit alive. The prevailing opinion is that all of them already are dead. Nevertheless, the company is doing everything possible to reach the part of the mine where the men were working when the accident took place.

It may not be said, however, that the work of exploration is progressing satisfactorily. The searchers are encountering difficulties and dangers which threaten to prolong their undertaking to such an extent that even if any of the entombed men are alive now it will be impossible to reach them in time to save their lives.

The friends and relatives of the entombed men haunt day and night the head of the shaft, hoping against hope that some of the rescuing party may bring up a word of cheer. But as one gang after another reaches the surface and answers the eager questions with only a sad shake of the head, hope dies out again and despair appears in the countenances of the unhappy ones.

The rescuing party that went into the shaft this morning returned at 6 o'clock this evening, and, as they jumped from the carriage, the foreman was heard to say:

"No hope of rescue as yet."

Later on it was learned that the situation inside is changing almost hourly, owing to the continuous caving or "squeezing," and on this account nothing whatever can be told as to when the men can be reached.

The rescuing party to-night are working their way to the point where they propose to start digging to-morrow morning. They will continue to timber as they go, and the work of the rescuers is a most dangerous one.

Henry McMillan, inside foreman of the Barnum Mine, who went into the pit this afternoon to make a careful survey, says that in his belief the caving will continue more or less for a week. The fall is immense, and the progress of the diggers when they do commence to dig will depend entirely on the solidity of the fall.

Prominent mine officials from all parts of the country were on the scene to-day discussing the sad disaster from every standpoint.

A conference was held during the day, at which reports were made to the effect that the fall is the largest ever known to any miner in this valley, and that the cave is still going on. Among the officials who were present were Mine Inspector Blewett of Scranton, Anthony Horn, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Pittston; Superintendent Davis of the Dodson Coal Company, Plymouth; H. H. Ashley, general manager of the Parrish Coal Company, Wilkesbarre; J. L. Cake, manager of the Clear Spring Coal Company, West Pittston, and J. Bennett Smith, practical engineer of the Hazard Works, Wilkesbarre. The most of them have come to the conclusion that the bodies will never be reached. Water has been running into the shaft since yesterday, and to-day it has increased in volume.

Both the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Rivers run in close proximity to the Twin Shaft.

From the surface to the point where the rock begins there is at least 146 feet of what is known as river wash. From this point down to the bottom—or the level where the men are—there was previous to the fall 280 feet of rock. As long as this remained intact there was perhaps more leakage through the crevices into the mine than in mines which are not in such close proximity to large bodies of water. When the fall occurred the 280 feet of rock referred to must have been shattered, allowing the water to pour into the mine in large quantities, until the open space below was all filled. The very natural consequence of this is that if the victims did not lose their lives under the fall they came to their deaths by drowning. If this be true, and there is no reason to doubt that it is, it will be impossible to remove the bodies of the victims from the mine.

James McMahon, one of the bravest miners in the valley, crawled about the mine this morning, and it is claimed that he was within 600 feet of where the unfortunate men are supposed to be. He called out to them on many occasions, but could get no answer.

The Twin Shaft, operated by the Newton Coal Company, has been a costly one to the owners for the last two years. The President of the company is Frank E. Patterson, who was in Philadelphia yesterday when the accident occurred. He is now on the grounds.

One of the chief officials of a neighboring mine stated to The United Press representative that the heavy rains of the last few days had caused water to go into the Twin Shaft and down into the fifth vein, which caused the roof of the red-ash vein to become weakened and gave symptoms of a cave, and this necessitated the timbering that was going on when the fall occurred.

Criticisms are already numerous regarding the awful calamity, though it is too soon to express opinions as to the possibility of having averted this almost unprecedented accident, or to pass criticism upon those who authorized so large a body of men to enter a mine in so dangerous a condition. An official investigation will follow, and it is believed that it will in every respect be thorough and impartial.

The several acts of the Assembly for the safety of the men employed in the mines of this State provide an ample machinery fo. such an investigation, and the proper authorities will doubtless see to it that the provisions of the law are put into full operation in this most distressing case.

No Strike on Elevated Roads.

Acting General Manager Fransioli and Superintendent S. D. Smith of the Manhatan Railway Company said yesterday that the reports of a threatened strike on the elevated roads in this city were untrue. Neither of the officers had heard of any dissatisfaction among the employes, and Acting Manager Fransioli said he could not believe any of the men were discontented. In pursuance of the usual custom, a certain number of cars are taken off the lines during July and August, and the trainmen affected are placed temporarily on the "extra" list. The Acting Manager said that all the men fully comprehended the reason for reducing the service in midsummer. Heretofore they never had looked on the matter in the light of a grievance, and he did not believe they were inclined to do so now.

J. Pierpont Morgan's Rare Books.

Twelve rare old volumes which were purchased in England by J. Pierpont Morgan were inspected in the United States Appraiser's office yesterday, and formally passed for admission free of duty. The books were invoiced to Mr. Morgan at an aggregate valuation of $18,000. Although they are from two to four centuries old, the volumes are in the best state of preservation. Some of the bindings are unique specimens of artistic workmanship.

This valuable collection includes four superb volumes of Shakespeare, folio edition, printed in 1623, 1632, 1664, and 1685; a six volume edition of the polyglot Bible, printed in 1514-17, and richly bound with gold mountings, and two volumes of the Bible Mazarin, printed on vellum in 1450-55, with hand-painted decorations.

A Stray Parrot in a Police Station.

Acting Captain Albertson of the Mulberry Street Police Station has in his possession a parrot which he wishes the owner would call for. It was caught by Policeman Light at Mulberry and Spring Streets yesterday morning. About 100 boys were after it when Policeman Light appeared and succeeded in catching it with his helmet. Capt. Albertson made a cage out of a waste-paper basket for the parrot. It has a bunch of yellow feathers on the top of its head, and its wings are tipped with red.

THREE KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

A Boiler Blown Up in the Office of The Houston Age.

HOUSTON, Texas, June 29.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon a boiler in the office of The Daily Age exploded, killing Engineer Henry Lyons, Miss Mattie Loeb, a stenographer in the office of W. G. Van Vleck, Vice President and General Manager of the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific Railway; Edward R. Emery, telegraph operator in the same office, and seriously injuring Mr. Van Vleck himself.

The Daily Age office occupies a three-story building on Congress Street, and fronting on Court House Square. The engine and press rooms are situated in the rear, on the lower floor. The force of the explosion carried the entire boiler, which was of eighteen horse power, across a vacant lot back of the building, where it struck a small galvanized-iron structure and was deflected upward and crashed its way into the general offices of the Southern Pacific Railroad, on Franklin Avenue, over 300 feet from the scene of the accident.

Mr. Van Vleck was dictating to Miss Loeb when the boiler crashed through the brick wall into the rear of the building, taking everything in its way. Miss Loeb was carried nearly twenty feet from her chair, and was found afterward buried under a mass of débris. She lived only about twenty minutes. Mr. Van Vleck was carried some distance also, but escaped with serious cuts on the head.

In the next office, divided by a thin partition, were two telegraph operators, Edward R. Emery and Theodore Grice. The former was struck by the boiler and instantly killed, while his companion escaped practically unhurt. In the next office the hat of Charles Hunnewald, the only inmate, was carried from his head, but he, too, escaped with but a few scratches.

Henry Lyons, the unfortunate engineer whose carelessness probably caused the accident, was torn to pieces and literally dismembered. By his left hand, which was blown off the arm and carried some distance from the body, lay the stopcock which was used to turn cold water into the boiler, open. He was seen in a saloon shortly before the disaster and left with the remark that he must go and attend to the boiler. The theory is that during his absence the water got low, and the turning on of the cold current caused the explosion. He had no relatives in this section.

The inmates of the editorial, business, and composing rooms of The Daily Age, which are situated in the front and upper part of the building, were uninjured, as the force of the explosion was all in the opposite direction. The damage to the Southern Pacific Railroad Building will reach $9,000, while The Daily Age's loss cannot be over $1,000, unless further investigation reveals some injury to its new perfecting press.

CRUSHED BY AN ELEVATOR.

Charles J. Lyons, an Attendant, Injured at Police Headquarters.

Charles J. Lyons of 182 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, an elevator attendant at Police Headquarters, was badly crushed yesterday by being caught between the electric elevator and the floor of the fourth story. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in an ambulance. A serious defect in the machinery was the cause of the accident.

Lyons was a war veteran, and received his appointment as an elevator attendant just a month ago yesterday. He was named through Commissioner Parker, whose private messenger he was when the Commissioner was an Assistant District Attorney.

Lyons, about 5:30 o'clock, started the car to the third floor. He got that far, but when he tried to stop the car there was something the matter with it, and instead of coming to a halt it ran to the top at great speed, throwing Lyons to the floor and then rebounding. This rebound caused the accident to the attendant. He was caught between the car and the floor of the fourth story.

Lyons uttered a cry and fainted. Acting Inspector O'Keefe and others ran up stairs to the fourth floor. Lyons's legs were hanging over the floor of the car. This was all that could be seen of him from that part of the house. Fireman Quigley went to the roof of the building with an axe, while another axe was procured for the persons on the fourth floor. The glass in the door was smashed and it was seen that Lyons could not be rescued from his position without moving the elevator.

Roundsman O'Brien went down stairs, and while Quigley, who had cut a hole through the well on the roof, held Lyons's head so that his face would not be scraped, O'Brien slowly lowered the car by reversing the motor. This brought Lyons's body to such a position that it could be taken off the car by the men in waiting. He was removed to the court room.

An ambulance was sent for and the surgeon made a hasty examination. He said that the man would have to be taken at once to the hospital. It was said later at St. Vincent's that Lyons broke several ribs and received a severe shock, but would probably live.

Only twenty minutes before the accident the car ran to the roof in the same peculiar manner with Lyons inside of it. Its rapidity was not as great as when he was thrown down, but he was badly frightened. He told Acting Inspector O'Keefe, whom he took up a little later, that it might be the last time he would carry him.

CHILD PROBABLY FATALLY BURNED

Climbed Up to Get a Penny and Set Her Dress Afire.

Ida Small, four years old, was probably fatally burned yesterday afternoon at her home on the top floor of 190 Ludlow Street. She was alone in the rooms, her mother being in a neighbor's apartment with her other three children. Ida was trying to get a penny which was on the shelf above the range, upon which was a lighted gas stove. She climbed upon the stove and secured the penny, but while doing so her dress took fire from the gas stove, and in an instant she was in flames from head to foot.

Her mother, who heard her cries, ran and extinguished the flames with a tablecloth. The child was frightfully burned, and when an ambulance arrived from Gouverneur Hospital the surgeon would not remove her, saying that she would live only a few hours.

William McCann, an employe of the Fire Marshal's office, who was passing, sent a hurry call to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Miller, who responded, said that there was no hope of saving the child's life, but that he was willing to take her to the hospital. The father had in the meantime called in three doctors, and when they agreed that Ida would die, the father decided not to let her be removed to the hospital.

Controller Fitch on Crutches.

There was a rumor in the corridors and anterooms of the Controller's office yesterday that Ashbel P. Fitch was a good man to avoid or to be brief with, as he "had his top boots on." Another rumor, not couched in the vulgate, was that Mr. Fitch's temper was none of the best, because of an exasperating affliction, the penalty of well-meaning hospitality and good living. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES found the Controller hobbling about his office on crutches, but as keen and businesslike as usual. "Gout, gout," was his reply to a questioning look at his aids to locomotion. "Result of intemperance, perhaps, but gout. Not sciatica. Anything that I can do for you? No? Well, good day. Very busy." And Mr. Fitch proceeded to give an audience to Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, President of the Department of Parks.

Cut by a Vicious Tramp.

NEWARK, N. J., June 29.—George P. Watt, his wife, two daughters, and son, while sitting on the piazza of their home, on Bloomfield Avenue, this evening, were insulted by a tramp who acted in an indecent manner. Mr. Watt's son went out upon the road and remonstrated with the tramp. There was a fight, and Mr. Watt went to his son's assistance. The tramp drew a knife and attacked Mr. Watt. One blow of the knife almost severed Mr. Watt's right hand from the wrist. Policeman Walsh arrested the tramp and locked him up in the Second Precinct Station House. He gave his name as Patrick Dolan. Mr. Watt narrowly escaped bleeding to death, but no serious results are feared.

SEVEN HURT IN COLLISION

TROLLEY CAR AND ALE-LADEN TRUCK MET IN JERSEY CITY.

Traces Broke and Truck Horses Ran Away Down Hill, Mounted the Car's Footboard, Broke Seats with Truck Pole, and Trampled on Passengers—One Horse's Neck and the Other's Forelegs Broken—Two Women Taken to Hospitals.

Seven persons were injured in Jersey City yesterday in a collision between an ale truck and a trolley car, two seriously and five slightly. That no one was killed outright was little short of miraculous, as the car was an open one, and the horses that ran into it jumped upon its footboard and the pole of the truck was jammed into the car with such force that two of the seats were torn up and their occupants were thrown in a heap on the floor.

The person most severely injured was Mrs. Nellie B. Hayden of 403 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. She was struck on the head by the truck's pole. Her right cheek was laid open from the forehead to the chin and her jaw was broken. She will recover, but probably will be disfigured for life. Harold H. Marks, her nephew, six years old, received a severe scalp wound.

Mrs. Jane Benn of 217 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was also struck by the truck's pole. She received a severe scalp wound. Her six-year-old son Walter was injured in the same way. Her infant child which Mrs. Benn held in her arms was unhurt. Dr. Broderick says Mrs. Benn was also struck by a hoof of one of the horses.

Mrs. Effie Schaffer, seventy years old, Mrs. Benn's mother, who lives at 82 Webster Street, Newark, was badly bruised about the body.

Mrs. Catherine Wilburg of 127 Ninth Street and Mrs. Margaret Hogan of 227 Grand Street, Jersey City, were similarly injured.

All the injured were helped from the wreck by witnesses of the accident and taken to the offices of Dr. Broderick and Dr. Muttart, near by, where their wounds were dressed, after which all but two were sent to their homes. Mrs. Hayden was taken to the City Hospital and Mrs. Wilburg to St. Francis's Hospital.

The truck and team that caused the accident belonged to Christian Fiegenspann's brewery, in Newark. The driver was William Beck of Newark. The truck was a heavy one, and carried seventeen barrels of ale. As it was descending the Communipaw Avenue hill to Ocean Avenue the traces broke, and the horses ran away. As the team neared Ocean Avenue Trolley Car No. 41 of the Consolidated Traction line was going up the Ocean Avenue side of the hill at a rapid rate, on its way to Bayonne. Several persons on the sidewalks shouted to the motorman to stop, but, as he could not then see the truck, he gave no heed to their warnings. Both vehicles reached the intersection of the streets at the same time. The horses dashed upon the footboard, and the truck's pole was thrust into the car, sweeping the occupants of two seats to the floor. Then, as the horses plunged and reared, the pole broke away the two seats and wrecked the car. One of the horses broke its neck, and fell dead; the other broke both of its forelegs, and was afterward shot to end its misery.

Beck, the driver of the truck, who was thrown to the ground, unhurt, said he had applied the brake to the truck, and had his horses well in hand at the moment the accident occurred. Owing to the impetus the team and truck had acquired, however, he was unable to stop them; neither could he turn out of Communipaw Avenue. All he could do was to go on in a direct line. Knowing this, he shouted to the motorman to stop, but to no purpose. These statements were corroborated by witnesses of the accident, but Beck was locked up at the Communipaw Avenue Police Station pending an investigation.

Albert Raddell, the motorman, said he heard several persons shout to him to stop, but he did not know what they meant, because he could not see the truck until the car reached Communipaw Avenue, and then it was too late to avoid the collision.

After the wreck had been cleared away the uninjured passengers were transferred to other cars and sent to their destinations.

MOVE AGAINST A GAS TRUST.

Charters of the Brooklyn Companies That Have United Threatened.

ALBANY, June 29.—Attorney General Hancock has set a hearing, at noon, July 13, on the application of John C. Lester that he begin an action to annul the charters of the seven Brooklyn gas companies under the name of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. Paul E. Deferc and Charles W. Hyde of Brooklyn, representing the petitioner, appeared before the Attorney General to-day, under the impression that a hearing would be had at once. The Attorney General, however, conferred with Bergen & Dykman of Brooklyn, attorneys for the company, who asked for delay, which was granted.

Mr. Hyde, in referring to the application, said: "The seven gas companies in Brooklyn were consolidated some time ago into a single company, under the name of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. Previous thereto the individual companies had charged an average rate of 80 cents for 1,000 cubic feet of gas in Brooklyn. After the combination the consolidated company took advantage of the law which allows a charge of $1.25 per 1,000 feet in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Union Gas Company has a capital of $15,000,000, and issued bonds to a like amount, all but $500,000 of which was exchanged for the stock and bonds of the individual companies. The merging of the individual companies into one corporation forms a most flagrant abuse of the anti-monopoly laws of this State, as its object was primarily and solely for the purpose of increasing the profits of individual companies through co-operation and the absence of competition."

Mr. Lester is a citizen of Brooklyn, and this application requests the Attorney General to begin an action to annul the charters of the individual companies and to restrain the consolidated corporation from continuing business, on the ground that they are violating the law to prevent restraint of trade and an increase of price.

Blind Woman Getting First Papers.

Five more blind women declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States and received their first papers from the clerks in the Naturalization Bureau, in order to receive their pensions from the Indigent Blind Fund in the hands of the Commissioners of Charities. There were also ten more new applicants, all of whom were widows or wives of native or naturalized citizens of the United States. When these additional applicants appeared Clerk John H. Loos telephoned to the Commissioners of Charities that there was no necessity of naturalizing the wives or widows of citizens. The Commissioners telephoned back that they would submit the question to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. Meanwhile no more blind wives or widows of citizens will be naturalized until Mr. Scott renders his opinion.

Cotton Mills Will Cut Production.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 29.—Nearly all the important cotton and woolen mills in the South were represented, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the textile manufacturers held here to-day. The object of the meeting was to devise means of relieving the present depression in the market. As a result, it was decided to call on all mills to curtail production 50 per cent. during the next ninety days.

Will Bid on the Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Mr. John Herreshoff, the famous blind boat designer, had an interview with Secretary Herbert this morning about the construction of the thirteen torpedo boats authorized by Congress. It is understood that Mr. Herreshoff will bid on some of these vessels, particularly the three high-speed boats provided for.

CHILDREN DROWNED AT BOSTON.

A Landing Float Collapses and Throws Many into the Water.

BOSTON, June 29.—By the overturning of a float at Castle Island this afternoon four children were drowned, two were seriously injured, and a score or more received a thorough wetting. Those drowned were:

COLE, JAMES F., eleven years old, of South Boston.
McDOWELL, LAWRENCE, twelve years old, of South Boston.
UNKNOWN BOY, twelve years old.
WASHBURN, James H., nine years old, of South Boston.

Those seriously injured were:

DUFFY, LILLIAN, eleven years old.
SAMPSON, HARRY, ten years old.

South Boston observed Farragut Day to-day, and in honor of the event the South Boston Historical Society had distributed a large number of buttons among children entitling them to a free ride from City Point across to Castle Island.

The little steamboat Ella, Capt. E. W. Webber, arrived at the float on Castle Island with a big list of children passengers from the Point at 2:30 o'clock, and began to unload them just as fifty children on the Granite Pier started on a run down the gangplank to go aboard. The two crowds met, the float upset, the gangplank split, and about thirty children were thrown into the water.

The officers of the steamer, Sergt. McGath, United States Army, stationed on Castle Island; Lieut. Watkins of Police Station 12, and several others played a heroic part in rescuing the children, who were soon hauled to the pier. Among them was John Haley, a young man with a wooden leg, who jumped from the pier and saved Young Sampson, holding him up until both could be rescued with a boat and line.

Four bodies were soon recovered. The divers later searched the water around the pier, but found no more bodies.

The float was built last May under a contract awarded by the Park Commissioners, and the builders are censured for its flimsy and faulty construction. It was small and cheaply built of narrow timber and oil barrels, and was not properly weighted or fastened, while the gangplank leading to it was made of knotted and thin yellow pine rails and planks.

ANTI-PLATT MEN AT ODDS.

What Gen. Thomas Has to Say About the Campaign Work.

There is evidently an important split in the anti-Platt ranks in this city, and it is all about the proposition of a lot of amateur politicians to start out a parlor-car crusade all over the State in the interest of the destruction of the Platt machine.

Warner Miller sent word yesterday to the promoters of the scheme that he would have nothing to do with it. He did not like the private car idea.

The most significant thing, however, about the anti-Platt movement yesterday was the announcement made by Gen. Samuel Thomas, who has been perhaps the most radical anti-Platt man in this city—in a political way. Gen. Thomas declared that he was against the parlor-car scheme, and that he did not like the idea at all.

"Everybody," said Gen. Thomas, in his talk with the reporters, "is aware of my attitude toward Mr. Platt. Now, I don't like Mr. Platt's political methods, but I recognize facts as I find them. Mr. Platt is managing the affairs of the Republican Party in this State, and the indications are that he will continue to manage them for some time to come. This is no time for the settlement of personal differences. There are weightier questions than Platt and anti-Platt before the people of this State to-day.

"What we want is to give New-York to McKinley, and without the electoral vote of this State there will be but little hope of success. We must look to the silver country for many electoral votes this year."

Gen. Thomas's statement is all the more important in view of the fact that he has been so bitterly opposed to Mr. Platt politically.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD TO EUROPE.

Over $1,000,000 in Coin for To-day—One Batch Not to Affect Reserve.

The gold shipments to Europe to-day will aggregate $1,050,000 in coin. Lazard Frères send $700,000, and Seligsberg & Co. of 7 Wall Street send $350,000. The last-mentioned amount was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury under peculiar circumstances. Its withdrawal was at first accredited to J. & W. Seligman & Co., and the report caused much surprise in Wall Street, as it has been a rule of the Seligmans not to export gold.

Inquiry disclosed the fact that the $350,000 represented funds collected by J. and W. Seligman & Co. for their Berlin correspondents, on overdue coupons of the general mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. The coupons were due the 1st of last January, but the receiver of the railroad company was not able to pay them until last week. The Berlin bankers cabled the Seligmans to send the money to them in gold. The Seligmans cabled to Berlin that they never shipped gold, and requested further instructions. Their correspondents sent word to have the money turned over to Seligsberg & Co., which was promptly done, and this firm arranged for the shipment of the coin to-day.

The Messrs. Seligsberg withdrew the $350,000 of gold from the Sub-Treasury on Assay Office checks, consequently its withdrawal did not affect the net gold reserve. The sum of $50,000 in American eagles was taken out of the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Canada.

MANLEY DECLINES TO SERVE.

Will Not Be Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee.

CANTON, Ohio, June 29.—J. H. Manley of Maine has written a letter declining to be Secretary of the Republican National Executive Committee, on the ground that the place ought to be held by some one more closely connected with Major McKinley.

Col. Osborne of Boston probably will be selected for the place.

It is understood the Chairmanship of the committee was offered to Mr. Quay, and he declined to accept it.

Commissioner Waring Sustained.

The appeal of Henry C. Corsa against his dismissal by Commissioner Waring from the office of District Superintendent in the Street Cleaning Department was denied in a decision handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Col. Waring first dismissed Mr. Corsa and then reinstated him. Mr. Corsa had decided to sue for reinstatement under the Veteran law, and as he did not report for duty when Col. Waring reinstated him, he dismissed him for being absent. The court held that the dismissal was justified and that the Veteran act did not protect Mr. Corsa in neglecting to report for duty when ordered to do so.

Dierkes Sent to Elmira.

John M. Dierkes, former bookkeeper for the C. & H. Mallory Steamship Company, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Newburger, in Part IV., General Sessions, to forgery in the third degree. It was alleged that the Mallorys lost over $20,000 by the peculations of Dierkes. Lawyer Abraham Levy, counsel for the accused, produced many letters asking that clemency be shown. Mr. Mallory joined in the request, when Dierkes promised to help straighten out the books and show where the money went to. The Judge sentenced Dierkes to the Elmira Reformatory.

Canada to Appeal to Rome.

MONTREAL, June 29.—Leading Liberals of this province contemplate sending a delegate to Rome with a view to having a decision from the Vatican regarding clerical influence in this country. Friends of the Hon. Mr. Laurier declare that the action of Mgr. Lafleche and other members of the Roman Catholic clergy during the recent electoral campaign renders an appeal to Rome at the present time an absolute necessity.

GOLD FIGHT IS KEYING UP

THIS IS THE WAY MR. WHITNEY PUTS SOUND-MONEY BATTLE.

No Idea Whatever of Giving Way in Struggle—Men from the East Rally to His Support—Southern Men to Line Up Also, with Backing from Silver States—Michigan and the Contest Possible Concerning Its Delegates.

William C. Whitney came to his city from Long Island, where he rested over Sunday, and spent the day at his house, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Much of his time was devoted to his mail and to the telephone, which called on him for information and advice with reference to the coming political struggle.

Since it was announced that he is going to Chicago to do battle for sound money, those who are interested in the fight on both sides have been deluging him with correspondence. He has a basketful of literature on the subject.

Those who thought Mr. Whitney's interview published Sunday morning indicated that he had "quit" or was ready to start for Chicago with a gold plank in one hand and a compromise in the other did not understand the intent of the interview, for Mr. Whitney, from what he told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, has not quit.

"The gold fight is keying up in all the Eastern States," was the way Mr. Whitney put it. He is determined to go to Chicago with the prospect of a hard, and possibly a long drawn out, contest before him, and the men from the other States in the East—the sound-money men in the commercial centres—have rallied in a way that gives promise of a royal battle.

There is evidence at hand that there will be a strong and influential backing for the Eastern men from States which have declared in their platforms for free silver, and this gives fresh courage to the Eastern contingent.

Through Col. H. S. Haines, the President of the Plant system, word came to this city yesterday that a considerable delegation of business men from Atlanta, who believe that a declaration for free silver would be of serious injury to business, will go to Chicago to line up with Mr. Whitney and his associates in behalf of sound money.

How large a backing from the silver States is expected Mr. Whitney does not say, nor do any of those who have been in conference with him pretend to say, but there are indications that a "back fire" of gold will be set in many of the States where the blaze has been sweeping all the politicians before it in a sheet of silver flame.

The key to the situation as some regard it lies in Michigan. That State has twenty-eight delegates, who were instructed to vote as a unit. They stand on a gold platform, although it is claimed that some of the delegates are free-coinage men. The silver men have declared their intention of unseating some of these—enough to give a majority to the silver cause—and allowing the unit rule to do the rest.

It is to gain a two-thirds majority of the convention that this will be done, if it be done at all, and the extreme silver men are claiming that with the twenty-eight votes from Michigan they will have the two-thirds necessary to nominate without abrogating the long-standing rule, which requires that majority.

The table published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday gave the silver men 586 delegates, and it put the 28 from Michigan in the gold column. A change of the Michigan vote would fail to give the silver men a two-thirds majority, for with the transfer they would still be 6 votes short of two-thirds.

The threat of the silver men, however, makes Michigan about the most interesting State in the entire situation.

The closeness of the fight is indicated, too, by the desperate tactics of the silver men who have made this threat. If the men are unseated, it will be on a technicality, for the convention that selected the delegates at large and ratified the district delegates voted, after a struggle on the platform, to make the nomination of delegates unanimous, according to Mr. Dickinson, who has recently been in this city.

When the time comes, in the Committee on Candidates, for this part of the silver men's programme to be carried out, the gold men will be ready to produce the detailed history of the events in Michigan which resulted in the selection of the delegates whose names are on the roll with credentials from the State Convention.

The name of Senator David B. Hill has been mentioned for the temporary Chairmanship of the convention. It is expected in this city that the National Committee will favor a sound-money man for this position because it is conceded that a majority of the committeemen are for sound money. If this shall prove to be the fact Senator Hill is likely to preside.

TAMMANY BRAVES AT CHICAGO.

Arrangements for the Trip—The Fourth of July Celebration.

It was a busy day at Tammany Hall yesterday. In the first place, the Executive Committee of the organization met to receive reports as to the arrangements for the Chicago Convention. Then the Committee on Speakers of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order met to announce the speakers for the annual celebration of the Fourth of July in Tammany Hall.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee the Committee on Transportation reported that the special Tammany train would leave over the New-York Central Railroad in two sections at 9:30 A. M. Sunday.

The delay in starting is caused by the fact that the Tammany celebration of July 4 takes place on Saturday. The Tammany people expect to send at least 250 persons in their two trains. The headquarters in Chicago will be at the Auditorium.

The following is the selection of speakers for the July 4 celebration in the Wigwam: Long Talks—Congressman Josiah Patterson of Tennessee, United States Senator Gibson of Maryland.

Short Talks—Charles J. Boatner, George P. Harrison, Adolph Meyer, James Kerr, John Flanigan, W. Caryl Ely, James W. Ridgway, and all the Democratic Congressmen from this city.

Ex-Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Maurice F. Holahan will read the Declaration of Independence as the scribe of the society.

Killed His Valuable Dog.

Three thousand dollars poorer Jacob Lutz of 11 East Houston Street considers himself because of the death of his rough-coated St. Bernard Wacht. Pneumonia attacked Wacht a few days ago. It was plain yesterday he could not live, so Mr. Lutz gave him poison. Wacht was three years old, weighed 230 pounds, and had taken many prizes. He was sired by W. C. Reick's Marvel, his mother being Princess Helena.

Stabbed by His Half-Brother.

R. H. Moore, a colored janitor living at 225 West Twenty-ninth Street, was stabbed three times last night with a penknife by his half-brother, George Moore. The cause of the quarrel was said to be jealousy. The wounds are so dangerous that the result is likely to be fatal. The man who was stabbed was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, and his half-brother was locked up.

Killed Herself with Oxalic Acid.

Mrs. Mary Ann Briggs, thirty-six years old, wife of Henry D. Briggs, an insurance agent, committed suicide yesterday by drinking an ounce and a half of oxalic acid in her home, 700 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. Mrs. Briggs had been suffering from nervous prostration for several weeks, and had at times shown a tendency toward dementia.

ROBBERY AT BEDFORD PARK.

A Stranger, with a Revolver, Takes $70 from a Woman.

Catherine Santo, the wife of a Hungarian laborer, who works at the new Jerome Park reservoir, was robbed of $70 yesterday in her house, on Webster Avenue, near Bedford Park station, by an unknown man who enforced his demands with a revolver.

Mrs. Santo keeps a boarding house in which seven other laborers besides her husband live. She says she was alone yesterday morning about 5:15 o'clock with her two children, when a man entered the house and asked her where he could find laborers. Mrs. Santo replied that her husband and his seven companions had just gone to work at the reservoir.

As soon as he was satisfied that there were no men about the stranger drew a revolver and demanded Mrs. Santo's money. She gave him a roll of bills containing $70, whereupon the stranger disappeared, and it was some time before the woman had recovered herself sufficiently to go and tell one of her neighbors.

The relief police wagon was due at the time, and Mrs. Santo told her story to the policemen as soon as it arrived. Several patrolmen searched the neighborhood without finding any clew, and later in the day two Central Office detectives took up the hunt, without any better success.

The police believe the woman's story, and suspect that the robber was some one who knew that the men working at the reservoir had received their pay last Thursday.

FIVE DROWNED IN A POND.

Accident to Charlestown Choir Boys on Lake Massapoag, Mass.

SHARON, Mass., June 29.—Five persons were drowned in Lake Massapoag this afternoon. They were all from Charlestown, Mass. They were:

BRACKETT, FREDERICK, of 10 Green Street.
GIBBS, BENJAMIN, of 3 Monument Avenue.
LAKER, HARRY, of Prospect Street.
PARKER, THOMAS, of Prospect Street.
SATKINS, WILLIAM.

Assistant Pastor the Rev. Joseph Maxwell, Choirmaster Frederick Brackett, Clerk George R. Keyes, and sixteen choir boys of St. John's Episcopal Church, Charlestown, came to Sharon by team to-day to camp out at Lake Massapoag for a week. They pitched their tents on the shores of the lake.

Mr. Brackett and six of the boys went out in a boat. They paddled around the edge of the pond, in shallow water, being not over forty feet from the shore, when a little boy named Parker fell overboard. Frank Cox, a bright little fellow of thirteen, immediately jumped after him, swam ashore, got a rope, and by means of it saved the Parker boy.

In the confusion resulting from the accident the boat was overturned, and Mr. Brackett and four boys were thrown into the water. None of the party, save the Cox boy, could swim, and before help could reach them from the shore all five drowned.

Assistance was summoned from the Hotel Massapoag, and the bodies were recovered shortly after.

The camp was at once broken, and the survivors returned by train this afternoon.

TO EUROPE FOR THEIR FIELD DAY.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company Sails.

BOSTON, June 29.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 175 strong, with a number of ladies, sailed at noon to-day on the specially chartered Cunard steamer Servia for their annual field-day trip, which this year is to London, where extensive preparations have been made for their entertainment.

Before leaving they marched from Faneuil Hall to the State House, escorted by militia companies, and were there addressed by Acting Gov. Wolcott, who presented in behalf of the Commonwealth a stand of Massachusetts colors to the command, making an appropriate address, which was feelingly responded to by Col. Walker of the Ancients.

Large crowds lined the streets and congested the wharf to see the Ancients off.

FOREST FIRES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Towns Destroyed and Many Families Made Homeless.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 29.—Forest fires are sweeping over the northern portion of this island.

Twenty families were rendered homeless at Botwoodville Friday, and the extensive sawmills there were barely saved.

Pilley's Island was swept by fire Saturday. The Methodist Church, Court House, Salvation Army Barracks, and thirty-five houses were destroyed. The mining property, including a magazine containing a large quantity of dynamite and biasting powder, was saved with the greatest difficulty.

Women and children, almost naked, were forced to seek refuge in open boats in the harbor. The Government is sending relief.

Had Too Many Railway Passes.

William Jones, who refused to give his address, was yesterday remanded until to-day by Magistrate Kudlich, in Jefferson Market Police Court, on the charge of being a suspicious person. Jones was seen by some detectives on Saturday night standing on the corner of Broadway and Canal Streets trying to sell railroad passes to the passers-by. When the detectives came in sight Jones ran into a barber's shop and began to tear up the passes, of which he had about fifty. Three of these which remained unborn were found to be on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The detectives tried yesterday to find R. S. Holmes, the local Superintendent of the road, but failed. Telegrams were also sent to Chicago to find out if any passes were missing there, as the detectives believe that Jones stole them.

Young Physicians Exonerated.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaints against Drs. S. E. Donovan, David J. Hamburg, Edward W. Estler, and Jay R. Conkling, the young physicians who were charged with taking for their own use medicines and surgical supplies belonging to the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island. The young men were on the medical staff of that institution. The Commissioners of Charities stated that the young men had no criminal intent, and only did what had long been a custom in some of the city institutions.

Money Tied to 125 Feet of Rope.

A man, who said he was Olko Lukson, but would not say where he lived, was arrested yesterday in Jersey City, as it was thought that he was insane. He had about 125 feet of rope wound around his body under his clothes. To the end of the rope was fastened a belt containing $140. He was locked up for safe keeping until his friends can be found.

Andrew H. Green Improving.

There was a marked improvement in the condition of Andrew H. Green last evening. His pulse and temperature were in a normal condition. He partook of nourishment, and at 9 o'clock was resting quietly.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The Rev. Hugh Fleming of Orange, N. J., yesterday celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He has been pastor of St. John's Church, Orange, for twenty-three years.

—The cornerstone of the Booth memorial dormitory and school for Mazons' orphans was laid at Utica, N. Y., yesterday. The building will cost $25,000, of which $5,000 was contributed by Edwin Booth.

—Policeman Frank Best of Colorado Springs was shot and killed by Patrick Kinney, who was resisting arrest. Kinney was closely pursued by a crowd of citizens, and blew out his brains.

—Gov. Coffin has appointed James H. Webb of Hamden to be member of the Board of Control of the Connecticut Agricultural Colleges.

—William T. Reid and William H. Daly, incendiaries, of Cambridge, were sentenced at Boston

intend to bolt. A bolt would provide an additional cause for the senseless hostility to the East, and the real danger would not be understood to be entirely outside the control of the men who will come here as representatives of organizations—many of them with political futures to take care of, but with no disposition to assume any responsibility for what the rank and file of the party may do.

Will Not Vote for a Silver Candidate.

In this State, while the organization is for free silver, such Democrats as ex-Mayor Hopkins, Franklin MacVeagh, Thomas A. Moran, A. A. Goodrich, A. C. Ewing, and Moses Wentworth—representing many thousands of Democrats who cannot be heard in the National Convention, declare they will not vote for a silver candidate or a silver platform.

Bland is evidently the strongest man in the affections of the silverites yet discussed. Even Altgeld is disposed to like him for the speech he made in the House of Representatives, suggesting that a bomb thrower might find a good business opportunity by flinging a bomb into the house from the gallery. He will lead in the race, and probably will be nominated if the silver men have their way.

Senator Gullom says: "It will be Bland or some other crank."

GENERALS EARLY ON THE FIELD.

Silver Leaders Open Headquarters and Proceed to Work.

By The United Press.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Contrary to the established rule of such occasions, the Generals of the great political battle to be fought out next week are arriving in advance of the rank and file. Senator Jones of Arkansas came in late last night, and this morning Col. T. O. Towles of Missouri, Secretary of the Bimetallic Democratic National Committee, opened up headquarters at the Sherman House, in the parlor adjoining that occupied by the Arkansas Senator.

Controller of the Currency Eckels led the list of morning arrivals at the Palmer House and was closely followed by John F. Shafroth, the Republican silver Congressman from the First District of Colorado, who broke his journey West to keep an appointment with Senator Dubois of Idaho, one of the bolters from the St. Louis Convention.

The Bland men from Missouri opened headquarters at the Auditorium. Later they will have annex headquarters at the Palmer House.

The headquarters of the National Democratic Committee at the Sherman House were the chief centre of interest to-day, and before Senator Jones and Secretary Towles had finished breakfast a stack of cards from members of the local and State silver contingents lay alongside their plates. During the day, their parlors were the scene of an ever-changing crowd of silver visitors. While he unpacked his trunk, Secretary Towles took occasion to explain that the Bimetallic National Committee, so far from being a side show, was thoroughly representative of every State and Territory. The convention at Washington last year, which brought it into existence, he said, was composed of delegates from thirty States, some appointed by their State conventions, and others designated by Democratic Governors. It had but one object, that of keeping the Democratic Party in line with its ancient traditions, chief among which was the free and unlimited coinage of silver. On this issue, in States where the Democratic Party was not strongly organized, during the past two months it had made the fight, carrying it down to townships and precincts, and while it did not claim credit for the overwhelming silver sentiment in the Democratic camp, yet it had largely contributed to the present conditions.

Senator Jones, when asked concerning the possible outcome of the pitched battle between the gold standard and silver people next week, said emphatically: "Some of the gold men may bolt, but not all of them, and those that leave, in my judgment, will not be either numerous or influential enough to affect the result. I am absolutely and firmly of the opinion that on a straight silver platform, and with a strong candidate, we can defeat the Republican ticket. As to the candidate, myself and my colleagues are instructed for Mr. Bland, and we will vote and work accordingly. If, however, the delegates from the Central and Western States believe that somebody else would be stronger than Mr. Bland, we will accept their judgment. What we want is harmony among the silver forces. The purpose of our meeting this week is to confer with the various elements and map out a line of policy to which to adhere until the closing hour of the convention. We must present a united front, and we propose to do it."

"How do you regard Senator Teller?" the Senator was asked by a bystander.

"I have the highest admiration for him," was the reply, "and if he should happen to be the nominee of the convention he will receive my loyal support."

"And that of every true Democrat," put in Secretary Towles.

Senator Harris of Tennessee and ex-Speaker Crisp of Georgia are expected to arrive before morning. Senator Turpie of Indiana will reach Chicago Wednesday, but a quorum of the Central Executive Committee will be on hand to initiate business to-morrow morning.

Controller Eckels left the Palmer House immediately after breakfast, presumably for a conference with leaders of the Cook County gold-standard Democrats. Congressman Shafroth made a tour of the hotels in search of Senator Dubois, but did not succeed in locating him. There is considerable speculation as to the plans and intentions of these two representative silverites, and about the Palmer House it was reported that they would seek to effect an arrangement with the Democratic Bimetallic Committee in the interest of Senator Teller's candidacy.

Senator Jones was specifically asked to express his views on this point to The United Press. He replied:

"Ours is essentially a Democratic organization, and I do not see how we could admit these gentlemen to participate in our councils, even were any overtures to that end received. I take it, however, that if they desire to appear before us for the purpose of presenting any statement or making any suggestions, our committee would be very glad to give them a hearing. Beyond that, however, I do not think we could go."

MONTANA IS UNCOMPROMISING.

Demands Bland or Teller on a Sixteen-to-One Platform.

CHICAGO, June 29.—"McKinley has very few followers in my State," said E. D. Motts, delegate at large from Montana to the Democratic National Convention. "We have not much use for his principles. As to the feeling in the State as to who should be the Democratic nominee for President, that is not well developed enough yet to have fixed upon one man. Either Teller or Bland is good enough for us."

"How about the honest-money element in the convention?"

"I don't think the honest-money men cut so much of a figure as is generally represented. There really is no reason why they should dominate the country."

"What States do you figure on for the Democracy?"

"We will get the Southern and Western States—all the States west of the Mississippi River, in fact. Oregon and Washington and Minnesota are the only ones which may be considered doubtful, and I believe Minnesota will go for free silver. We have made wonderful progress in the Eastern States, but as the minority has no representation in the Electoral College, our strides in these States will of course not show up this year. Montana will not be satisfied unless an uncompromising free-silver platform is adopted. We want no 'ifs' or 'buts,' but a straight, unhampered declaration for free coinage at 16 to 1, without waiting for foreign nations to express their will in the matter. I am inclined to think the Populist Convention will indorse Bland."

Senator Mantle of Butte, accompanied Mr. Motts. Senator Mantle said he did not think it probable that Teller would be in Chicago during the National Convention. "I do not think Mr. Teller will have any headquarters here, even," he added. "He is not going to make this a personal fight, and what his friends do he may or may not acquiesce in. I cannot tell now what his plans are."

NO UNFAIR MEANS TO BE USED.

Sound-Money Men Will Ask Only that the Party Do Not Commit Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Hugh C. Wallace, delegate at large from the State of Washington and a member of the Democratic National Committee, has arrived from New-York, where he has been in conference with Mr. Whitney and other gold leaders. He says:

"The talk of gold men coming to Chicago to buy silver delegates is all bosh. There will be no attempt to coerce nor will there be any unfair means used. There will be a host of strong, earnest Democrats from the East and other localities, men of National prominence and leadership, who will come to dissuade the silver leaders from party suicide. They will show conclusively that the adoption of a 16 to 1 platform by the convention will mean annihilation of the Democracy of New-York, Connecticut, and New-Jersey.

"There are those who believe that these States have been the bulwarks of Democracy in the past and are essential in the future. Should the convention adopt a 16 to 1 platform and nominate a silver candidate it will not be thirty days before the issue is clearly defined and reduced to panic versus no panic, with the result that the combined business interests of the country will be arrayed against that candidate whose election means panic. No party has ever succeeded with the business interests against it. It is a long time between now and election, and the wage earners of the country will have abundant opportunity to elect whether their wages shall be paid in a fifty-cent dollar."

CONVENTION HALL FINISHED.

Admirable Seating Arrangements—The Acoustics Good.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The Democratic Convention hall in the Coliseum will be completed to-morrow or next day. The chairs were arranged to-day and the work on the speakers' platform was completed.

A tape line, laid from the point which will be occupied by the Chairman to the seat of the most remote delegate, shows the distance to be exactly eighty feet. On a straight line directly in front of the Chairman the delegate on the back seat will be less than sixty feet from the platform.

The actual space to be occupied by the delegates is 125 by 50 feet. This space is on the main floor, and from it rise the stepped slopes of the ticket holders. The delegates will be seated in five sections, with an eight-foot aisle running all around the reserved space and a four-foot aisle between the sections. The main aisle in front of the platform will be eight feet wide, and extending along the aisle from each side of the Chairman will be the press sections.

A test showed that the acoustics of the hall are good. An emphatic "Mr. Chairman" was heard distinctly from one side to the other of the great room. A workman who was driving nails in the gallery where the most distant seat in the convention will be was hailed from the farthest corner and a long-distance conversation, carried on with little raising of the voice, showed that a man with a good carrying voice would be heard by every one in the hall.

The decorators began work Saturday and suspended two large flags from the roof and festooned one of the arches. Hundreds of flags and a few miles of canting and red, white, and blue cheesecloth will be used in embellishing the convention hall.

QUARRELING AMONG THEMSELVES.

Tellerites in Montana Disagree as to Ways and Means.

BUTTE, Mon., June 29.—Congressman Charles A. Hartman yesterday addressed a long open letter to Senator Lee Mantle, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, outlining his plan of campaign in the interest of free coinage and giving notice that he will introduce his plan in the form of resolutions to the State Convention.

After relating his position and the positions past and present of the Republican Party on the silver question, he says he deeply regrets the necessity which impels him to decline to "aid in perpetuating the gold standard, with its legitimate and consequent evils, upon the producers and wage earners of this country."

The substance of his plan for Republican silver men is to "vote for the Electoral ticket which will, in my judgment, be nominated to procure the election of Henry M. Teller. Mr. Teller is a platform in himself. His record as a protectionist is read with pride by every advocate of the great principle, and as a leader of the bimetallic forces he is the natural and logical candidate for President. I shall present to the State Convention a resolution instructing the Electors to be nominated by it to vote for Mr. Teller for President and for no other man who is not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and also instructing the present Representative of the Fifty-fourth Congress that, in the event the election should be thrown into the House of Representatives, he shall vote for Henry M. Teller, and for no other man who is not unequivocally in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Mr. Hartman's plan to keep silver Republicans within the party lines is vigorously opposed by Thomas G. Merrill, Treasurer of the American Bimetallic Union. He said in an interview yesterday that it would be the surest way to throw the election into the House of Representatives, where 28½ votes would be cast for a gold-standard man and 16 for a bimetallist, making positive the election of a gold man.

BLAND MEN CONFIDENT.

They Give Figures to Show the Missourian's Strength.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The advance guard of the committee intrusted with the task of steering the Bland boom into the port of a Presidential nomination left for Chicago last night. In the baggage car of the train on which the boomers traveled were stowed twelve large packing trunks containing about a ton of literature concerning the career and speeches of the silver-dollar champion in and out of Congress.

George W. Allen, delegate at large from Missouri; Col. Nicholas P. Bell, John Knott, and J. T. Bradshaw, who will watch over Mr. Bland's interests in Chicago, were included in the party. They will begin an active campaign for their candidate as soon as they reach Chicago. They will be reinforced to-morrow by Gov. Stone, who has the direction of the Bland movement in charge; Moses C. Wetmore, Col. J. K. Rickey, and a number of other efficient political workers.

George W. Allen, who has been Secretary of the Bland Campaign Committee since April 18, said: "I am conservative in stating that Bland starts with a present vote of 98, distributed as follows: Missouri, 34; Arkansas, 16; Texas, 30; Indian Territory, 6; Oklahoma, 6, and New-Mexico, 6. I have letters and personal assurances from leaders of delegations which satisfy me that in addition to the above Bland will receive the following votes on the first ballot: Alabama, 22; Louisiana, 16; North Carolina, 22; North Dakota, 6; Tennessee, 24; District of Columbia, 2; Alaska, 4; Washington, 4; Arizona, 6; Nebraska, 6; Idaho, 6; Montana, 6; Utah, 6; Illinois, 48. This makes a total of 314. Kentucky, Colorado, and California will come to Bland after the first ballot.

"Mr. Bland has no desire for Gubernatorial or Congressional honors. Should he be defeated at Chicago he will labor zealously to elect the nominee, and after the November election is over he will return to his plow."

HINKLEY NOT DISCOURAGED.

Making a Good Fight for a Sound-Money Platform.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 29.—Judge Alton B. Parker entertained a number of friends over Sunday at his home in Kingston. Among the party were several Democrats prominent in State affairs, including Senator David B. Hill and Chairman Hinkley. All deny that there was any political significance in the gathering or that politics was more than informally discussed, but it is authoritatively stated that all were agreed that the fight on the lines laid down by the Saratoga platform should not be abated in the slightest degree.

Mr. Hinkley is in frequent communication with Mr. Whitney. The statement that some of the most rampant silverites will oppose the selection of Senator Hill as temporary Chairman of the Chicago Convention meets with the counter statement that if they are successful in keeping Senator Hill out of the chair, he will present the views of the members of the Committee on Resolutions from New-York and other States on the floor of the convention, and conduct the fight from a position in which, as a parliamentarian, debater, and staying fighter, he will have a great advantage.

Chairman Hinkley says the story published in some of the Western papers to the effect that the failure of the Saratoga Convention to choose National Electors indicates an intention on the part of the Democracy of this State not to run an Electoral ticket this Fall, but to make the battle solely on State issues is based upon a false hypothesis. He says that no doubt many Democrats would prefer not to bother with National politics this Autumn if the silverites shall be successful in carrying out their present intentions, but that the real reason for not choosing Electors at Saratoga was because, in the event of naming a silver candidate on a silver platform at Chicago, many men who would now be willing to serve as Electors would then decline to run.

Chairman Hinkley will go to Chicago with Mr. Whitney in the latter's private car on Thursday. Senator Hill will join them at Albany.

MASSACHUSETTS MAN GONE WRONG.

Says He Will Favor a Silver Platform Unless Bound by the Unit Rule.

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 29.—Jeremiah T. O'Sullivan, a member of the Democratic State Committee, a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and an aspirant for the Congressional nomination in this district, has just returned from New-York City, where he has been in conference with silver Democrats from the South and West. To a reporter Mr. O'Sullivan said:

"I intend to vote for a silver platform at Chicago, and I shall not be alone on the Massachusetts delegation. I have been in communication with delegates all over New-England, and, unless the unit rule is adopted, six members of the Massachusetts delegation, as things look now, will vote against a gold plank, and there will be a bad break in the New-England delegation for a bimetallic declaration.

"There may be an attempt to adopt the unit rule in our delegation, and one of the objects of my trip to New-York was to confer with some of the managers of the silver movement over the course to be adopted in such an event, and as a result we have determined on a course that will make it exceedingly interesting to the gentlemen who may try to gag us with the adoption of a unit rule."

Mr. O'Sullivan declined to name the Massachusetts delegates who will vote for silver. He said that in taking this course he should not represent the opinion of his constituents, but should give expression to his honest convictions. He favors a Western silver man as the Presidential nominee.

Rich

Red blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and that is why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all forms of blood diseases. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

ATTACHED BY MORTGAGE HOLDERS

Affairs of the Colorado Coal and Iron Development Company.

Henry K. Pomroy and Cornelius B. Gold, trustees of the collateral trust mortgage of the Colorado Coal and Iron Development Company, through their attorneys, Richards & Heald, of 62 Wall Street, filed an attachment yesterday against all of the property of the company that they could discover in this city. This property includes a sum of money in bank, some bonds in a safe-deposit company, and the office furniture at 40 Wall Street.

The attachment was procured to protect the interests of the collateral mortgage bondholders in the complicated litigation which last week resulted in placing the Coal and Iron Development Company in the hands of a receiver.

John L. Jerome, Treasurer of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was appointed receiver of the other Colorado concern, upon the application, in Pueblo, of President Osgood. The latter, in behalf of the Fuel and Iron Company, alleged that the Development Company had defaulted on the interest on $700,000 bonds, of which the Central Trust Company of New-York is the trustee.

H. Thurman Truman, President of the Development Company, issued the following statement yesterday:

The announcement of the receivership was a total surprise to us, and the Board of Directors will not consider it formally until to-morrow. In a general way we make the contention that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has none of the interested parties. Under the terms of the $100,000 Colorado Coal and Iron 5 per cent. bonds, issue of 1880, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was practically a guarantor of interest and taxes on the land. The friends of the Development Company, as well as the company itself, have discharged these claims as they matured, the aggregate $170,000. They have done this to protect the mortgage and stock holders. In their estimation the Development Company has a claim against the Fuel Company for that amount. The interest and taxes for three years. The last payment of this nature was $17,500, made individually by E. J. Berwind, who bought the Jan. 1 coupons. The company has been compelled to borrow money to meet part of these payments, and its floating debt to-day is between $90,000 and $100,000. Most of this is secured by land notes and mortgages.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company formerly had an office at 18 Broadway. That office was vacated about the time that the Central Trust Company brought suit to recover the defaulted interest.

YOUNG LAWYERS TAKE THE OATH.

Thirty-one Failed to Appear for Examination as to Character.

Of the 184 students who passed the legal tests on the examination for admission to the Bar, held on June 13 last, only 153 presented themselves last Friday before the Committee on Character to qualify for their diplomas. Among those who failed to appear was Julia A. Wilson, who lives at Glen Cove. The committee will sit again on July 22.

The graduates who had passed the tests of the legal examination and of the Committee on Character, took the oath of obligation before the Justices of the Supreme Court, Appelate Division, yesterday.

Those who passed all the tests successfully and who were sworn in are:

A. J. Adams, Jr., W. Ash, J. J. Apfel, Yorke Allen, L. H. Allen, N. L. Bunnell, Samuel Boyd, R. E. Burke, N. N. Kennedy, F. C. Hastings, C. L. Barlow, S. M. Banner, J. Bochach, H. S. Bandler, W. N. Barry, J. E. Burnet, F. A. Brown, C. J. Breck, W. S. Buffum, John S. Bissell, S. C. Crane, J. J. Corn, W. B. Crowell, C. D. Cleveland, C. H. Corcoran, I. Carpenter, A. T. Campbell, Jr., Louis Dodd, C. L. Denks, Eugene H. Daly, F. Derricke, H. V. M. Dennis, Jacob B. Engel, H. S. Eisman, A. L. Everett, H. S. Evins, T. Earle, H. Hengelman, H. G. Friedman, J. F. Foss, Annette Finke, J. M. Ferry, L. J. Frey, J. O. Farrell, J. H. Greenbaum, J. M. Guedalia, L. B. Ginsburg, H. A. Geney, J. P. Grace, L. C. Griscom, W. Q. Gold, E. Goldmark, H. L. Greener, A. E. Hamaman, H. L. Herzog, C. H. Herdt, C. E. Hunter, W. B. Hopfing, G. T. Hughes, J. Hillkowitz, W. H. Hirsch, Anita H. Haggerty, E. S. Hull, Jr., C. R. Hill, A. L. Hahn, A. L. Hoffman, L. J. Hunt, S. Howg, T. F. Humphrey, J. A. Hawes, W. O. Harrison, W. R. Hill, J. F. Harrington, J. M. Isaacs, L. Jeraurtz, J. Krause, Otto Kempner, M. F. Kuh, M. C. Katz, W. R. A. Koehl, W. C. D. Kemp, M. Kamber, L. M. Klein.

H. E. Lee, N. Loder, C. E. Locke, W. C. Lichtenstein, L. S. Lewkowitz, H. M. Lavin, L. Levy, Mary L. Lilly, A. G. Leach, C. C. Levenson, J. G. K. Lee, L. Laski, S. Levy, C. K. Morrison, E. J. McNally, G. V. Mullan, M. Marsh, R. H. Mallory, I. Moss, H. P. McCullough, F. A. McMullen, C. McCafferty, E. H. McCray, G. W. Millard, S. S. Norton, F. F. Newman, H. P. Osborn, J. F. O'Beirne, J. P. O'Connor, E. O. Prentice, C. S. Pohly, E. J. Patterson, T. J. Perkins, F. G. Reynolds, G. C. Rose, F. J. Reilly, E. N. Robinson, F. A. Southworth, F. L. Stevens, D. Sieleman, F. Sigel, Jr., D. D. Steinhardt, C. J. Sullivan, W. E. Stewart, Jr., W. T. Sabine, Jr., H. B. Smith, W. H. Shaw, L. B. Smith, R. J. Savage, Louis Scheuer, F. Thorn, J. H. Tuttle, M. J. Thompson, J. N. Taylor, G. F. Van Slyck, R. S. Voorhees, E. H. Williams, Jacob Wolf, W. Well, W. White, H. Wehle, F. N. Watriss, S. L. Wolff, G. I. Wooley, J. F. Wherry, J. K. Wight, A. H. Walker, W. S. Young, L. Zinke, H. R. Kingsley, H. A. Werhart, and Anna Shepard Pierce.

The World's Best Natural Aperient,

Hunyadi János

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

BOIES AIRS HIS VAGARIES

SHOWS THE FLIMSY FOUNDATION OF HIS FINANCIAL VIEWS.

Discussion of Statements Made in the Recent Whitney Interview—Says It Will Be a Waste of Words to Argue the Silver Question Any Longer—Sixteen-to-One Men Know What They Want to Do and Propose to Do It.

WATERLOO, Iowa, June 29.—Ex-Gov. Boies returned this afternoon from his Grundy County farm, where he went immediately on his return from Illinois. When asked if he intended going to Chicago soon, he replied that he had not determined whether he would attend the convention or not.

Mr. Boies's attention was called to a telegram from New-York asking his opinion in regard to Mr. Whitney's interview. He telegraphed his reply to-night as follows:

"Mr. Whitney is entirely right in his conclusion that there is no disposition on the part of those who will represent the silver sentiment of the South and West in the Chicago Convention to further discuss the matter at issue with men whose views are diametrically opposed to their own on the currency question.

"He is entirely correct in his conclusion that it is now too late to accomplish any practical results by a discussion of that character. Through the South and West that discussion has been extended and thorough, and the views expressed by Mr. Whitney have been put forward by many men who entertain them, and they have been fully considered and weighed, and, after all of this, the judgment of an overwhelming majority of the party in these sections is in evidence by the class of delegates who have been chosen to represent it in the Chicago Convention.

"Not one of these men can now disregard the known sentiment of those who selected him without betraying a trust, and not one of them, in my judgment, will ever do so.

"Mr. Whitney is entirely wrong in assuming that free-silver Democrats are forsaking the fundamental principles of Democracy or that what he terms 'sound-money Democrats' are defending these principles in their endeavor to commit their party to gold monometallism. Until the Republican Party met in St. Louis, a few days ago, there was never a line written in a National platform of either of the great parties that justifies the claim that the one or the other of these parties was committed to that doctrine.

"Over and over again the Democratic Party in National Convention assembled has put itself on record in the clearest and most comprehensive language possible to use in favor of bimetallism, in favor of the restoration of silver to its place in our financial system as standard money, and never for a moment in the Congress of the United States has a majority or anything like a majority of the representatives of that party wavered in its devotion to the principle so clearly enunciated in the party platforms.

"To assume now that adherence to that principle is abandonment of an established doctrine of that party is to defy history and ignore the most plainly written of all its declarations of policy. It is useless to claim that a tender of the good offices of the party to secure an international agreement for the free coinage of silver is the fulfilment of its pledges so often made, in this respect. To the sincere believer in bimetallism for the United States, an effort of this character is little, if anything, less than an unqualified violation of a sacred pledge by a great political organization.

"If this is all Mr. Whitney and those who think with him can offer, it will be vastly better that they offer nothing.

"When Mr. Whitney says the maintenance of our present gold standard is essential to the preservation of our National credit and redemption of our public pledges he ignores a great truth of which he cannot be ignorant. He knows there is not a single obligation of this Nation outstanding to-day that, by its terms, is payable in gold alone, and he knows that right upon the face of the great bulk of the bonds of the Government it is written in substance that they are payable in coin of the United States of the standard weight and fineness of its coins before silver was demonetized, and that, therefore, by their own express terms, they are payable in our present silver dollars, if the Government elects to so pay them.

"It is since the most of these obligations were issued that silver has been demonetized, whereby if they are to be paid in gold alone, their value has been doubled and the burdens of the great industrial class, who must provide for their payment, has been increased two-fold. To talk about a violation of National honor, when no party in the Nation has ever suggested it, is the least elegance to meet every obligation it has assumed, according to the strict letter of the contract it made, has, to say the least, a strange sound to those who heed the universal cry of distress occasioned, as they believe, by doubling the purchasing power of money and cutting in twain the market price of the products of labor.

"If to undo what law has done to add to the burdens of the toiling millions of this Nation it is to disrupt the Democratic Party, disruption must come. The majority of that party threatens no wrong to any one, and if those who compose that majority can avoid it, all may be assured that they will submit to no wrong such as the permanent establishment of a single gold standard would impose upon the great mass of the people of this Nation."

BARKER'S BID FOR VOTES.

Claims to be the Most Enthusiastic of Silver Men.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Wharton Barker, who has announced himself a candidate for nomination for the Presidency, gives to the press the following statement:

If I read the signs of the times aright, Mr. Whitney's threatened bolt will not swerve the purpose of the true leaders of the Democratic Party; of those men who are patriots, not partisans, who have the welfare of the producing classes at heart, and who revolt at the prospect of continued subserviency to the money cliques.

The fall in prices that is sapping the wealth of our producing classes, that is bankrupting our manufacturers, ruining our farmers, and reducing our wage-earning classes to poverty must be checked, and it can only be checked by removing the cause. That cause is the appreciation of gold consequent on discarding silver and throwing on gold alone the burden of effecting the exchanges of the Western world; and to check this appreciation we must restore silver to its place as money, side by side with gold.

To paraphrase the words of Mr. Whitney, this is a time when all men who love their country must stand together to avert the impoverishment of our producing classes, check the transfer of the wealth of the industrial classes into the hands of the few, through the agency of an appreciating dollar that requires the repayment of $2 worth of produce to meet interest and principal, where justice requires but $1, and to prevent the virtual enslaving of our producing classes to an oligarchy of wealth.

Mr. Whitney tells us to pay our debts in anything but gold will be dishonest and dishonorable. On the contrary, to insist upon the payment of our debts with 200-cent dollars is confiscation. It is not a question of repudiation, but confiscation. Justice requires that where one dollar is borrowed one be repaid. The gold contractionists demand that for every dollar borrowed, the creditor shall have the right to exact a dollar in payment of interest and principal worth double the dollar loaned. This is not honest; it is dishonest; it is confiscation. Dishonesty lies at the door of the gold contractionists, not of the bimetallists.

Truly this is no time for compromise; no time for partisanship. There are but two parties—a gold party, the party of an appreciating, a 200-cent, a dishonest dollar, and a bimetallic party, the party of justice, equity, and honesty between creditor and debtor. In joining the Republicans and supporting Major McKinley, Mr. Whitney and the gold Democrats will but join the camp to which they belong, for the Republican Party has espoused the cause of the money cliques; it has declared its subserviency to the dictation of the creditor classes of Great Britain as to its financial policy; it has declared its advocacy of the gold standard, of a measure of value that has doubled the burden of all debts, that is enriching our foreign creditors and impoverishing our people.

If the Democrats are wise, if they will adopt a platform and nominate a candidate who will be a platform in himself, who stands for the restoration of silver to its place as money, for financial and industrial, as well as political independence, as opposed to subserviency to foreign money cliques and their American allies, such candidate will receive the enthusiastic support of bimetallists of all parties and will be chosen by the people as their leader by an overwhelming majority; for the bolt in the Democratic Party will be infinitesimal compared to the great number of Populists and of bimetallists, heretofore Republicans, who will loyally and enthusiastically support such a candidate. If the leaders of the Democratic Party at Chicago will act so as to unite the bimetallists of all parties, Democrats, Populists, and Republicans, Major McKinley and the money clique will, I repeat, be overwhelmingly defeated.

To unite the bimetallic forces, the bimetallists in the Democratic Convention, and they form the vast majority, must act, not as Democrats, but as representatives of all bimetallists, Republicans and Populists as well as Democrats.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Hamburg given to the GERMAN EMPEROR and the GERMAN PRINCES."

N. Y. TIMES.

Let them act without partisanship, and victory will be assured.

I have for years seen with much sorrow the Republican Party surrender at one point and another to the money clique of England and their allies in America, and I have believed the formation of a new party would be necessary to free our productive classes from slavery to the small body of capitalists who have formed cliques to seize the savings of the industrial classes. I rejoice that the formation of a new party seems no longer necessary, for the Democratic Party seems about to rejuvenate itself and to become, in fact, as well as name, the champion of financial and industrial independence, and the protector of the interests of our producing classes against the aggressions of the money cliques.

Mr. Barker is suspected of entertaining the idea that he is that man whom the Democrats can nominate "who will be a platform in himself."

ANOTHER STEWART CLAIMANT.

Mme. Macesco Says She Is a Niece of the Merchant.

A new claimant for a share of the much-litigated estate of the late A. T. Stewart has appeared in the person of Mme. Augusta Macesco, who arrived here on the French Line steamship La Bourgogne Sunday. She was unaccompanied, and her replies to questions put by the customs officers in such cases led them to detain her for further examination by the Special Board of Inquiry at Ellis Island. She was permitted to land yesterday, and after a brief interview with Robert Noah of 194 Broadway, her lawyer, she went to Lowerre, in Westchester County, where she will be the guest of Ernest Rothschild, a biscuit manufacturer. Mme. Macesco is of medium height, rather plump of figure, has gray hair, and the bearing of one well-bred. Her story was told yesterday by Mr. Noah and is in substance as follows:

Mme. Macesco is a resident of Bucharest, Roumania, where her husband, who is wealthy, is a lawyer and President of the Tribune. She is a daughter, according to the statement of Mr. Noah, of James Stewart, who was a brother of Alexander T. Stewart.

James Stewart married Miss Eliza Clinch of Philadelphia in New-York in 1843, and they went to Paris, where Augusta, the present claimant, was born. Her birth caused her mother's death. James Stewart returned to New-York, where he died in 1845. The child had been left in Paris in the care of a midwife, who had attended her mother, and she remained in her charge till she was twelve years old, remittances for her support being received from some one in America during all that time.

While still young she was adopted by a family engaged in the silk manufacturing business, who afterward became wealthy. She met her husband when quite young, fell in love, and they were married shortly afterward.

Mr. Noah said her husband would have accompanied her to this country had he not been stricken with paralysis just before her departure, and that if he is able to come over later he will do so.

Mme. Macesco is supplied with a great many documents relating to her identity, and the first intimation of the case came from the late Benjamin F. Peixotto when he was the United States Consul General at Bucharest, Mr. Noah said. Mr. Peixotto forwarded the papers in the case to Adolph L. Sanger. After Mr. Sanger's death, United States Vice Consul General William J. Buckhalt, at Bucharest, took it in charge and worked on it.

Mme. Macesco was evidently not accustomed to the methods of this country. She sent a little Roumanian boy, whom she met aboard the steamship, to get a carriage, and gave him a dollar to pay for it. He got an express wagon instead, and bag and baggage, the claimant mounted the vehicle and was driven all the way to Lowerre.

THE CIRCUS VISITS NEWPORT.

An Exciting Day for the Cottagers in the City by the Sea.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 29.—The visit of the circus made it quite exciting to-day for cottagers, nearly all of whom were present in the afternoon.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt and William Post left for New-York this afternoon on the yacht Conqueror.

J. B. M. Grosvenor went to New-York this morning.

Heber R. Bishop of New-York to-day rented the John W. Auchincloss villa for the season, and he and his family will arrive there next week.

Mrs. William K. Thorn, William K. Thorn, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James H. Beekman, Miss Alice Ketcltas, and Pierrepont H. Duryea, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Dulles of New-York arrived at their cottages to-day.

Other arrivals to-day were Miss Edith Blight and Mrs. C. P. Williams, returning from New-York; Mrs. A. M. Gibbs, to visit Miss S. M. Hunter; Mrs. Robert Powel, to visit Mrs. Samuel Powel; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Pratt, William A. Dorman, A. B. Grossman, Mrs. J. G. Duffy, George L. Putnam, Edward Kahn, S. H. Henderson, and F. E. Dexter of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. L. Wiets of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Dudley E. Waters of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mrs. Carl Vernon Tower of Columbus, Ohio; D. S. Lane and Edward Althaus of Brooklyn, and P. L. McCracken of Rochester.

The entire contents of the greenhouses of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens are to be sold at auction Thursday.

Thomas D. Whistler of Baltimore is the guest of G. M. Hutton; Edward L. Godkin of New-York is the guest of Frederic Sheldon.

Edward L. Godkin, Buchanan Winthrop, H. Mortimer Brooks, and William C. Dulles registered at the Casino to-day.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Stewart Miss M. A. Lahens, Mr. and Mrs. John M. McClellan, Mrs. Schuyler Crowningshield, Caspar Crowningshield, Mrs. G. S. Palmer, and Palmer Coolidge of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lackland and family of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gayley, Miss Gayley, and Miss Merle Miller of Cincinnati; W. N. Murray of Pittsburg, Mrs. Fred W. Woodworth, Fred W. Woodworth, Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. William Boynton and Mrs. W. W. Locke of Boston.

A VOLUME OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Correspondence with Other Nations in the Year 1895.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The second volume of "Foreign Relations" for 1895 will appear in the course of the next month. One volume already has been received from the Government Printing Office. The second part of this history of diplomatic negotiations with foreign Governments for the last year will embrace the correspondence with Spain, some of which has been made public, especially portions relating to the disturbances in Cuba.

An interesting chapter will be that devoted to the correspondence with Turkey. It will be seen that the subjects of controversy with that country are not much nearer settlement than last year, despite the efforts made from Washington and the tireless work of Minister Terrell at Constantinople.

In the correspondence with Russia there are to be found the same old questions of citizenship.

Under the heading of Venezuela the boundary question is dealt with, although little new or startling is divulged. The contributions to the history and theory of the engaging topic are multiplied materially, but nothing is included in the forthcoming volume not already known.

The correspondence exhibits the efforts which have been made by the Administration to maintain and to extend commerce in foreign parts. It is shown that this attempt has not always met with success, and some of the work so far has been in vain. Much spirited correspondence has passed on this subject, notably on the question of American cattle.

DEATH OF HENRY DUNCKLEY.

Career of a Noted English Minister and Literary Man.

LONDON, June 29.—Henry Dunckley, M. A., LL. D., died at Manchester to-day.

Mr. Dunckley was born at Warwick, Dec. 24, 1823, and was educated at the Baptist Academy at Accrington and the University of Glasgow. In 1848, the year of his graduation, he became minister of the Baptist Church at Salford, retiring from that position in 1855 to undertake the editorship of The Manchester Examiner and Times, of which he became co-proprietor a few years later. In 1850 a first prize, offered by the Religious Tract Society, was awarded to his essay on the condition of the working classes, entitled "The Glory and the Shame of Britain." In 1853 a first prize, offered by the Council of the Anti-Corn Law League, for the best work showing the results of the repeal of the corn laws and the free-trade policy on the moral, social, commercial, and political interests of the United Kingdom, was awarded to his essay entitled "The Charter of the Nations."

In 1878 Mr. Dunckley was elected a member of the Reform Club as a recognition of the services rendered by him to the Liberal Party. He was a contributor to some of the leading periodicals. In 1883 the University of Glasgow conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. His connection with The Examiner and Times ceased in 1888, when the paper was transferred to new proprietors. In 1890 he contributed a "Life of Lord Melbourne" to the series of "The Queen's Prime Ministers," and recently he edited, with an introduction, Bamford's "Passages in the Life of a Radical."

MANHATTAN COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Degrees and Diplomas Presented by Archbishop Corrigan.

The forty-third annual commencement exercises of Manhattan College were held in Carnegie Hall at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Archbishop Corrigan presided, and presented degrees and diplomas to the following graduates:

Degrees of Bachelor of Arts—James Sylvester McDonnell, John Francis Maher, John Joseph Byrne, Francis Joseph Ruerzi, Peter Ashwin Shell, Joseph Albert Farley, Walter Joseph Barry, Eugene Francis McGinnis, Louis Edmund Curran, William Coleman Hughes, Martin Fenton Dooley, Thomas Francis McAvoy, Jr., Jacob Joseph Dorn, Reswell Daniel Williams, William Joseph O'Keefe, James Joseph S. Walsh, Edwin Salvator Gleason, Valentine Joseph Browne, J. J. Kelly, and W. J. Ward.

Commercial Diplomas—Michael F. Ryan, Francis X. Hyland, James M. J. Killoran, William J. Goodwin, Charles A. Heaton, Robert D. Burrough, Joseph A. Dempsey, Daniel W. Coughlin, and Thomas A. Molloy.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

Alumni purse of $50 for the best English essay, Martin F. Dooley; gold medal for excellence, senior class, James S. McDonnell; junior class, Gowan Medal for Religious Instruction, Jac

SISTER OF CHARITY'S WILL

QUESTION OF HER RIGHT TO DISPOSE OF INHERITED PROPERTY.

What a Lawyer Says of the Case of Sister Carmelita, Whose Nephew Has Brought a Protest Before the Surrogate—The Estate Left by Her Father Amounts to Between $150,000 and $200,000—Testimony as to the Sanity of the Testatrix.

The contest over the will of Sister Carmelita now going on before Surrogate Fitzgerald has attracted public attention because of the singularity of a nun holding a large amount of property in her own right.

Sister Carmelita, who was known as Mary Frances Baker before she took religious vows, was the daughter of a wealthy contractor. She was forty-seven years old when she died last August, and had entered the order of Sisters of Charity when she was eighteen. The property left to her by her father amounts to between $150,000 and $200,000.

Sister Carmelita left the property to her niece, Mary Sullivan, and her nephew, Richard Hennessy, has contested the will on the ground that his aunt was not of entirely sound mind when the will was executed, Feb. 27, 1895, about five months before her death.

It is generally understood that the members of religious orders of both sexes in the Roman Catholic Church, by taking on themselves vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, renounce all claims on property which they may own at the time of taking their vows or which may afterward come to them by deed of gift or inheritance.

A lawyer who has had considerable practice among the Roman Catholic orders in this country explained yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the notion which generally prevails that nuns and friars must make over all the property to the religious orders to which they belong is not altogether true.

"You must begin with the fact," said this lawyer, "that under the laws of this State neither a nun nor a friar can divest herself or himself of her or his legal rights to property before the ownership is acquired.

"Thus, in the case of Sister Carmelita, the property came to her long after she had taken religious vows. The Surrogate could only inquire whether the sister was a native or a naturalized citizen of the State of New-York or of the United States. If, then, she was of sound mind and not a minor, she might by a deed made for that express purpose turn over any property which came to her, either by inheritance or otherwise, to the religious order of which she was a member, or to her relatives, or to strangers, or to outside charities, as she saw fit, the law of this State taking no cognizance whatever of her religious status.

"There is another side to the matter, however. The Roman Catholic Church makes wide distinctions between the different orders affiliated with it. The statutes of the Church divide the religious orders into those which are cloistered and those which are not. A cloistered nun, such as a member of the Ursuline Order, for example, may not look upon the face of man except through a grating, and even then only through the grating of the convent and after an order from the Bishop of the diocese, given only as necessity arises.

"A cloistered nun, by her vows, gives up her family and her friends in the world for life. She is bound by honor to give up any property which she inherits to the order to which she belongs. Her vows are made unconditionally for the remainder of her life, and she cannot break them, or the compact which she has made with her order, without incurring the penalty of excommunication.

"The Sisters of Mercy do not belong to a cloistered order, and they may visit their relatives, go out into the world, inherit property, and even be released from their vows without incurring the censure of the Church.

"While all religious orders are incorporated under the laws of this State, to enable them to hold property, make legal sales, and execute mortgages, the Church of Rome has a different kind of incorporation, which places some of the orders, like the Sisters of Mercy, on one side as mere religious communities, while it places others, like the Ursulines or the Jesuits, on the other side as corporate bodies having an existence independent of the will of the Pope for the time being.

"Thus, there is nothing extraordinary in the fact that Sister Carmelita held property in her own right and willed it to her niece, because she was a member of the Sisters of Mercy. As long as she remained in the order she had no use for her money, except, possibly, to give some of it to her community for charitable uses. If she had died without making a will, the property would have passed to her legal heirs by the law of the State, without paying any attention to the fact that she was a member of a religious community."

Dr. Daniel D. O'Neill was the first witness called yesterday when the contest over the will of Sister Carmelita was resumed before Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Dr. O'Neill testified that he had known Sister Carmelita for many years and considered her insane. Former Surrogate Ransom, counsel for the contestant, asked Dr. O'Neill:

Q. What was the condition of Sister Carmelita's mind? A. She was suffering from religious mania.

Q. Was she sane or insane? A. She was insane.

Q. Did you hear her say that the chairs in her room were wild animals, such as lions, tigers, bears, and wolves? A. I don't remember that she did, but she was irrational in her talk.

Q. You considered her irrational? A. Yes.

Sister Theodosia of St. Joseph's Home testified that for months before Sister Carmelita's death she was subject to sinking fits, and had to be supplied with brandy and champagne by the physician's orders.

Sister Melita was called by the contestant, and, in reply to questions of Julius M. Mayer, testified that she considered Sister Carmelita was irrational in June and July of 1895, but was rational in the Winter of that year. The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

FISH PEDDLERS WITH CORNETS.

Object to Giving Obligatos and a Fish for Five Cents.

The Women's Health Protective Association of Brooklyn met at its rooms yesterday and discussed alleged nuisances caused by fish peddlers. One nuisance, it is said, is due to the fish being cleaned in the streets and their scales being thrown upon the ground. Another complaint is that the peddlers make too much noise with cornets and other instruments before announcing their fish for sale.

Both of these nuisances were considered, and William Matthews, an old fish peddler of 2,011 Fulton Street, presented himself at the request of the women to give his side of the story.

He said he was fifty-three years old and had nine children. He continued, and said that there were 3,000 fish venders in the city, and if they were not allowed to peddle fish they would have to steal. He said that if they were not allowed to sell fish the regular fish dealers would have a monopoly and would charge any price they might want to. While the peddlers were not an educated lot, he said, they were honest.

Mr. Matthews promised to use his influence to bring about the desired reforms.

Mrs. Harvey said that one of her friends objected to the terrible noise made by the fish peddlers, who use cornets and other instruments to announce their presence.

"My friend told one of the fish peddlers," said Mrs. Harvey, "that the noise was objectionable, and he replied: 'Do you want a cornet obligato in B flat and a fish for 5 cents?'"

May Inspect New Catholic Seminary.

Archbishop Corrigan yesterday sent a circular letter to the priests in this diocese asking them to inform their congregations that the seminary at Dunwodie will be open for inspection July 1 from noon until 6 o'clock P. M. A priest will be present to show the place. This is the only opportunity the laity will have to visit it. Protestants, members of all denominations, will be welcomed.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS SHANTY.

John Wallace Reduced to a Skeleton by Thirty Years of Privation.

John Wallace, a decrepit, one-armed man, seventy-five years old, who lived alone in a shanty on the west bank of the Harlem River, on a line with One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning by John Wood of 42 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. He had been sick for several days, and he was last seen alive on the river front Sunday afternoon.

The old man had lived alone in various shanties along the river front for nearly thirty years, and he was well known to boatmen and those who get their living along shore. He was the object of pity to all who knew him, and he had been the recipient of their bounty for years. He had always been heard to say that he was a veteran of the Union Army, and that he had lost his arm in battle. He had never, he said, applied for a pension.

John F. L. Sloper of 600 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, who is interested in Grand Army matters, recently undertook to secure a pension for the old man. In answer to the application, the Adjutant General's office replied that Wallace was a Confederate soldier, a member of Company F of the First Missouri Infantry, and that he lost his arm while fighting against the Union at the battle of Shiloh. A pension was refused, of course.

Although worn out by old age, and reduced almost to a skeleton by privation, Wallace had for a long time partly supported himself by sawing wood and doing chores for people in the neighborhood. He had a bucksaw, but no buck. When he had collected sticks of wood, he would place a stick between his legs, hold it there by main force, and saw it into proper lengths.

The shanty in which he died he built for himself about six years ago out of old boards and driftwood. It is about 10 by 9 feet, and has an addition 7 by 4 feet. The extension was used for a bedroom. The shanty is sheathed outside and inside with pieces of oilcloth, tin, and carpet.

There was a rumor yesterday that Wallace died of starvation, but in the shanty there was a quantity of bread and other provisions, including tea and coffee. In a rusty old cookstove were the remains of a fire, and on the stove was a frying pan, in which he had doubtless cooked his last meal. His body was much emaciated, and weighed probably not more than fifty or sixty pounds. It was apparent that death had been caused by the ravages of disease and old age, for there were no marks of violence.

Wallace often said that he had a half-brother named Chamberlain, who had a feed store at the lower end of Second Avenue, but the City Directory does not confirm his statement. The body was removed to the Morgue yesterday afternoon, under a permit from the Coroner.

MAY IMPEACH JUSTICE RHODES.

Kings County Grand Jury Condemn His Actions.

The Kings County Grand Jury handed up a presentment yesterday, in which it recommended that impeachment charges be preferred against John C. Rhodes, Justice of the Peace at Bath Beach. It also recommended that the next Grand Jury take up the matter, in order that an indictment may be found against Rhodes.

The Grand Jury ascertained that Jacob Brodie carried on a "Systematic Collection Company" at 367 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, that he had a desk in the office of Justice Rhodes, and that Rhodes issued the summonses by which Brodie was enabled to make the persons against whom he had claims pay them. None of these summonses were recorded by the Justice. In the presentment the Grand Jury says:

We condemn the conduct of Jacob Brodie in needlessly annoying and harassing people who are debtors for small amounts and in cruelly annoying those who are not debtors. We also disapprove and condemn the conduct of Justice John C. Rhodes in thus conniving with and aiding Brodie, and in violating the law in not keeping proper records and dockets, thus aiding Brodie in his unlawful practices and avoiding furnishing evidence upon which he could be tried and convicted for crimes of oppression.

We therefore respectfully recommend that charges be preferred against the said Justice John C. Rhodes for impeachment and that the matter be submitted to the next Grand Jury, to the end that he may be indicted.

There were certain crimes committed by Brodie. This Grand Jury had not the time to complete this investigation, as evidence was accumulating against said Rhodes and Brodie before us. We therefore recommend that this matter be also committed to the next Grand Jury and that such persons who have been thus harassed be brought before the Grand Jury, that the evidence may be completed, to the end that said Brodie may be indicted.

The Grand Jury found that during the past two years over 7,500 summonses were issued by Justice Rhodes at the request of Brodie.

FIFTY YEARS IN THE MINISTRY.

Celebrating the Anniversary of the Rev. Dr. A. S. Freeman.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., June 29.—Haverstraw was decked with flags and bunting to-day in honor of Dr. A. S. Freeman's fiftieth anniversary as a Presbyterian minister. At noon luncheon was served by the ladies of his church to about fifty visiting clergymen. At 3 o'clock services were held in the church under the auspices of the Hudson Presbytery. Special music was furnished by the choir. Congratulations of the Presbytery were extended by the Rev. Dr. D. F. Bonner. Addresses were made by the Rev. Charles Beattie on "The Long Pastorate"; the Rev. Luther Littell, on "The Faithful Presbyter"; the Rev. Theron Brittain, on "The True Friends"; the Rev. Paul Martin, on "The Old Pastor to the Young Pastor," and by Winthrop S. Gilman, on "The Eldership."

The evening services were conducted by the Sunday School and Christian Endeavor Societies. Addresses were made by J. D. Hopkins, Alonzo Bedell, D. A. Melvin, Alonzo Wheeler, and the Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York. Recitations were given by Miss West and Miss Ethel Wheeler. The choir sang the "Hallelujah Chorus," by Handel, and there were several duets and choruses. The church was crowded, and the floral decorations were exquisite.

Telegrams of congratulation have been received from all over the country by the aged minister. One was also received from Asia Minor. The exercises to-morrow night will exceed in splendor anything ever given in Rockland County. The civic parade will be composed of all the local societies, firemen, and citizens. The meeting in the Opera House will be presided over by Gen. J. M. Hedges, and eminent speakers will make addresses. Arrangements have been made to hold an overflow meeting in the church.

HE WOULD KEEP STREETS CLEAN.

One of Col. Waring's East Side Boy Workers Assaulted, It Is Charged.

William Sanger, seventeen years old, of 77 Norfolk Street, was a prisoner in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with assaulting Joseph Liebergall, thirteen years old, President of what is known as the Juvenile Protective League, an organization of boys which Col. Waring created for the purpose of assisting him in keeping the streets clean.

Each of the boys is provided with a badge presented by Col. Waring. Much amusement has been created on the east side recently by the authority assumed by some of the boys. With their badges displayed on their coats they go into stores and threaten to arrest the proprietors for depositing garbage on the sidewalks, and a regular amateur police force has been created, by which some ludicrous transactions take place.

One of these amateur detectives took a small boy into the Essex Market Police Court a few days ago, because he had seen him throw a banana peeling into the street. The detective and his prisoner were ejected from the court.

Sanger was seen placing a lot of old tin cans in the gutter in front of 75 Norfolk Street Sunday by Liebergall, and Liebergall displayed his badge and told him he was under arrest.

Sanger then kicked the boy, according to the police, and was arrested by Policeman Dell of the Eldridge Street Station. In the court, the young detective withdrew his complaint and Sanger was discharged with a reprimand by Magistrate Simms.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

WARNER MILLER WANTS A NEW ROAD IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

The State Commissioners Grant the Application of the Upper Hudson Railroad Company to Build a Line from Corinth to Glens Falls—Wilson S. Bissell Asks for a New Road for the Lehigh Valley System in Erie County.

ALBANY, June 29.—The Hon. Warner Miller attended the meeting of the State Railroad Commission this afternoon, in the interest of a new railroad which it is proposed to construct in the southeastern portion of the Adirondacks. The application to construct the road has been made to the State Railroad Commission by the Upper Hudson Railroad Company, which wants the board's permission to construct a road from Corinth, on the Adirondack Division of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, cross country to Glens Falls. Ex-Senator Miller was a witness sworn before the board to show that the road was a necessity. Much of his pulp and paper mill interests lie in the region traversed. The board granted the application for permission to build.

Lewis F. Carr, attorney for the Delaware and Hudson Company, was at Glens Falls on Friday last, in company with State Treasurer Colvin and President Spier of the Glens Falls Paper Company. Mr. Carr, for the company, promised to have a bridge built spanning the Hudson River, at South Glens Falls, to cost from $50,000 to $75,000, to continue the track of the Delaware and Hudson Road from the Glens Falls Cement Company's works to the warehouse of the paper-mill company. This will serve to give the Delaware and Hudson a connection with the proposed Upper Hudson Railroad, which will run to Warner Miller's mills, at Palmer's Falls, Saratoga County.

The Hon. Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo appeared before the State Railroad Commission to-day to advocate an application of the Lehigh and Lake Erie Railroad, which desires authority to construct a new line from a point in the town of Cheektowaga to the Tifft Farm, in Buffalo, the same to be operated in connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. The application was opposed in behalf of the New-York Central and the Terminal Railroad of Buffalo, by the Hon. Hamilton Harris, of this city, and in behalf of the Erie Railroad Company by George F. Brownell. The board adjourned the matter without action until Aug. 26.

An adjourned hearing was given by the board on the application of the Catskill, Cairo and Windham Railroad Company for permission to build a road from Catskill to Cairo, the corporation being a proposed new electric road. Ex-Judge Courtney appeared in favor of the application, and Jennings & Chase, for the Catskill Mountain Railroad, opposed. No action was taken.

Pennsylvania's Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's statement of comparison of earnings and expenses for the month of May and five months of 1896 with the same periods of 1895, issued to-day, is as follows: Lines directly operated—Gross earnings month of May, increase, $40,100; five months, increase, $629,300; expenses month of May, increase, $140,800; five months, increase, $789,100; net earnings month of May, decrease, $100,700; five months, decrease, $159,800.

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated—Gross earnings month of May, increase, $133,900; five months, increase, $663,600; expenses month of May, decrease, $33,500; five months, increase, $343,700; net earnings month of May, increase, $167,400; five months, increase, $319,900.

All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie—Gross earnings month of May, decrease, $19,900; five months, increase, $619,000; expenses month of May, increase, $198,900; five months, increase, $1,131,300; net earnings month of May, decrease, $218,800; five months, decrease, $512,300.

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie—Gross earnings month of May, increase, $113,600; five months, increase, $659,400; expenses month of May, decrease, $66,600; five months, increase, $406,300; net earnings month of May, increase, $180,200; five months, increase, $253,100.

Overcharges on Grain Shipments.

CHICAGO, June 29.—In the case of the Northwestern Grain Dealers' Association against the railroads traversing Northwestern Iowa, in which the railroads are sued for $1,000,000, alleged overcharges for shipments of grain, the Illinois Central, at Boone, Iowa, has filed a petition for a specific statement. The important part of the petition is a demand that the plaintiff association set forth whether the alleged extortionate charges were not paid by the consignee instead of the consignor. The petition also demands a statement of the clause in the inter-State commerce law that is claimed to have been violated. It is supposed to be the Illinois Central's design to show that the consignees were the sufferers, if any, and the grain dealers' association lost nothing, and has no right to sue. If the Illinois Central succeeds in making this point the other defendant roads will follow the same course.

Joint Traffic Troubles.

There will be a meeting of the board of control of the Joint Traffic Association to-day for the purpose of considering further the relations between that organization and the railroad lines that are working independently of it in practically the same territory. Reports will probably be submitted by Mr. Depew and Sir Charles Rivers Wilson from the special committee appointed to confer with Norfolk and Western and the Canadian Pacific people. President Wilson of the Grand Trunk reached here last night from Montreal. Prior to his recent trip to the Pacific coast he had a long and important conference with President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific on Joint Traffic Association matters.

Must Take Up Tracks in Hoboken.

Street Commissioner Bayer of Hoboken has served formal notice on the counsel of the Erie Railroad and the West Shore Railroad that if they do not remove their rails from Seventeenth Street, in the upper part of that city, before the end of the week he will send a gang of men to tear up the rails.

Both roads some time ago signified their readiness to comply with the wishes of the Council, but, as they have taken no steps toward removing the tracks, Commissioner Bayer has decided to resort to extreme measures.

Decrease in Freight Tonnage.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago east-bound last week aggregated 56,782 tons, against 61,002 tons the previous week, and 58,071 tons last year. The Lake Shore hauled 7,542 tons, the Wabash 6,679 tons, the Erie 6,609 tons, the Grand Trunk 6,312 tons, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 6,010 tons, the Pan Handle 5,789 tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 5,061 tons, the Michigan Central 5,783 tons, the Nickel Plate 5,813 tons, and the Big Four 1,224 tons.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A decree was entered in the United States court in Chicago yesterday providing for the sale to the highest bidder of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railway Company, better known as the "Alley L." The decree provides for the foreclosure of the first and second mortgage bonds, which aggregate $10,500,000, and the upset price is placed at $4,000,000. The road probably will be bought in by the reorganization committee. Master in Chancery Hull will later fix the date.

—George W. Sinks a Director in the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Valley Company, is authority for the statement that it is definitely settled that President N. Monsarrat of that company will resign, and be succeeded probably by W. E. Guerin, the former President of the company. The change results from the inability of the present management to float the issue of $2,000,000 prior lien bonds to clear up the indebtedness of the company.

—George F. Bidwell, Superintendent of the Ashland Division of the Chicago and Northwestern, was made General Manager of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley system to succeed Horace G. Burt, who is to take the place of Edwin W. Winter, General Manager of the St. Paul and Omaha line, recently elected President of the Northern Pacific.

—Five States were represented at Seymour, Ind., last Sunday by the members of the five great orders of railway employes in a mass meeting of the trainmen of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern system. Speeches in the interest of federation, the object of the meeting, were made.

—In Coatzacoalas, Mexico, preparations have been made by the Guatemala Colonization and Railway Company for the immediate construction of the railroad connecting the Tehuantepec National Railway with the City of Guatemala.

—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk system, says that the receipts of the road have increased since Charles M. Hays assumed the management.

—L. M. Fletcher has been appointed General Pacific Coast Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters in San Francisco.

—M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio systems, is in New-York.

—General Manager J. J. Frey has just completed an inspection of the Atchison lines in Colorado.

—Net earnings of the Wabash system for May were $206,662, an increase of $36,091.

THE CONFEDERATE CONVENTION.

Richmond Filling with People Who Will Attend It.

RICHMOND, Va., June 29.—Richmond is all ready for the sixth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, which commences here to-morrow, continuing three days, and winding up Thursday afternoon with a grand parade and the ceremonies incident to the laying of the cornerstone of the Jefferson Davis Monument. On regular and special trains Confederate camps, troops, delegations, and unattached visitors are pouring into the city, and by to-morrow morning the accommodations of Virginia's capital will be pressed to their utmost capacity.

Along the line of march of Thursday's procession the stores and residences are beautifully decorated, as are buildings in various other parts of the city. The Confederate colors predominate, but the National colors are also largely in evidence. Nearly every man, woman, and child one meets wears a Confederate button.

The convention of the United Confederate Veterans will be held at the Exposition grounds, about a mile from the city, and in the Music Hall, which has been enlarged for the occasion so as to seat 10,200 persons. This hall is a maze of bunting, the decorations being elaborate to the last degree, and consisting of streamers, festoons, shields, names of battles, with Confederate Generals who were conspicuous in them, &c. Many of the visiting veterans will be lodged and fed at the Exposition Grounds.

The principal business before the convention will be the reception and disposition of the report of the Committee on Southern History and the determination of the location of the Southern Battle Abbey. Charles Broadway Rouss of New-York has offered to give $100,000 toward this object, upon certain conditions, and the final say as to the location rests with the United Veterans. Several cities are competing for the abbey, and offering inducements to secure it, and the fight promises to be an interesting one. Richmond will lay claim to it on the ground, not only of historic associations, but by reason of the fact that she has a foundation for it in the Davis Mansion Confederate Museum, upon which has been expended over $60,000.

The convention will be called to order to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock by Gen. John B. Gordon, General commanding the United Veterans, and most of the morning session will be taken up in the speeches of welcome. It is hardly probable that much real business will be done before the second day. The feature of to-morrow night in the city will be the reception at the Davis mansion to Mrs. Jefferson Davis. Great regret is expressed that Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," cannot be present, but there will be no very material change in the programme.

The Davis Monument will be situated in Monroe Park, in the western part of the city, and the cornerstone laying of Thursday will be with Masonic ceremonies, by the Virginia Grand Lodge of Masons, Gen. Stephen D. Lee will be the orator of the occasion, and there will be an immense parade, embracing military, civic, and veteran organizations. A most attractive feature of the procession will be 1,000 children in uniforms of Confederate colors. During the reunion there will be a meeting of delegates from the various camps of Sons of Confederate Veterans, with a view of forming a general organization upon the plan of the United Confederate Veterans.

Cuban Flag on American Vessel.

The flag of the Cuban Republic was raised on the pilothouse of the Grand Republic of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company on Sunday while the boat was on an excursion to Bridgeport, Conn. The flag was presented to Capt. Pease on behalf of the Cuban Army Sanitary Corps by Senor Rafael Navarro, the Treasurer of the corps, and was accepted in the name of the Captain and the company by Capt. Charles F. Porter. Three cheers were offered by Capt. Pease for the Cuban flag, and three cheers by Senor Navarro for the American flag. The passengers gave them with great enthusiasm. The passengers on all the boats which passed the Grand Republic in her journey to and from Bridgeport cheered the flag as they passed.

Can Recover Taxes from the City.

A decision was handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in a case involving the right of property owners to recover taxes unlawfully collected. The Aetna Insurance Company sued to collect taxes paid on certain bank stocks in 1886, 1887, and 1888. Justice Lawrence, on the trial of the case, decided that the company had a right to recover the money. The city, however, contended that, as the payment was voluntary, no such right existed. Justice Lawrence's decision is now affirmed by a majority of the Appellate Division, Justice Ingraham dissenting.

A ONE-HORSE SHAY AND A CART-WHEEL DOLLAR.

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STAMFORD YACHT RACES

ASAHI WINS THE CUP FOR THE 30-FOOTERS AFTER A SHARP RACE.

Celie Defeated Vaquero I. in the Contest for 21-Footers, but Was Disqualified for Not Holding Her Course—The Paprika Led in the 15-Foot Class from Start to Finish, Defeating Saghaya and the English Boat Microbe.

The Stamford Yacht Club had a special regatta yesterday. It was the second race of the Long Island Sound circuit, and was for 30, 21, and 15 footers. Eight 30-footers, two 21-footers, and four half-raters started and furnished very good contests for the Stamford yachtsmen.

A nice wind from the southwest blew all day, and the yachts made good time over the different courses. The start was made off Stamford Light, the yachts crossing a line made by the committee steamer Halcyon, which was anchored a quarter of a mile southeast of the light.

The 30-footers sailed twice over a triangular course, as follows: Southwest by west three miles to and around a float bearing a red flag, leaving it on the port hand; east-southeast three miles to and around a float bearing a red flag, leaving it on the port hand; north, half west three miles to the finish line.

The course for the 21-footers was: From starting line southwest by west two miles to and around a float bearing a white flag, leaving it on the port hand; east-southeast two miles to and around a float bearing a white flag, leaving it on the port hand; north, half-west, two miles to the finish line. The course to be sailed over twice.

The 15-footers sailed once over this latter course.

The preparatory signal was given at 11:30, and five minutes later the thirty-footers crossed. It was a one-gun start and all were close up when the signal was given. They crossed as follows: Musme, Vaquero, Asahi, Esperanza, Mai, Wawa, Carolina, and Hera. The Celia led the Vaquero I. across the line in the twenty-one-foot class, and the half-raters crossed in the following order at 11:45: Paprika, Saghaya, Microbe, and Gnome. The Gnome was handicapped eleven minutes.

All were close hauled on the port tack, and beat out to the first mark. The Asahi had worked into the lead, and was doing good work under Capt. "Nate" Watson's handling. The turns at the mark were: Asahi, 12:15:45; Wawa, 12:15:52; Esperanza, 12:16:00; Vaquera, III., 12:16:08; Mai, 12:16:52; Musme, 12:17:00; Carolina, 12:18:57; Hera, 12:21:45. It was a run with spinnakers to starboard to the next mark, and the Asahi still maintained her lead. The times at this mark were: Asahi, 12:50:30; Wawa, 12:50:55; Mai, 12:50:57; Musme, 12:50:58; Vaquero, 12:51:05; Esperanza, 12:51:20; Carolina, 12:52:03; Hera, 12:53:22. These boats were furnishing a remarkably close race, and there was less than a minute between the first five.

To the next mark it was a reach on the port tack, and the Asahi and Wawa had it nip and tuck. These two drew a little ahead of the other boats, but not enough to put them out of the race. The Asahi finished the first round at 1:13:31 and Wawa at 1:19:51. Then came the Mai, 1:20:54; Vaquero, 1:21:00; Musme, 1:21:10; Esperanza, 1:21:33; Carolina, 1:21:38; Hera, 1:22:26.

On the second round the Asahi did the best work going to windward, and at the first mark led by one minute and fifty-five seconds from the Vaquero. Then came Esperanza, Mai, Wawa, Musme, Carolina, and Hera in the order named. There was very little change in the order after that. The Asahi finished first, and won the race with the Vaquero III. second, and Esperanza third. The table follows:

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Asahi, Bayard Thayer	2:50:14	3:15:14
Vaquero III., H. Duryea	2:51:43	3:16:43
Esperanza, A. S. Van Wickle	2:52:14	3:17:14
Wawa, J. Stillman	2:53:12	3:18:12
Mai, O. B. Jennings	2:53:38	3:18:38
Musme, J. M. Macdonough	2:54:28	3:19:28
Hera, R. W. Ellis	2:55:00	3:20:00
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	2:55:12	3:20:12

The Vaquero I. and Celia had a hot race in the twenty-one-foot class. At the end of the first leg, after beating to windward, the times were: Celia, 12:13:30, and Vaquero, 12:15:10. It was a run to the next mark, and Celia was timed 12:38:20; Vaquero, 12:39:47. The Vaquero gained on the broad reach home, and at the end of the first round the times were: Celia, 1:21:00; Vaquero, 1:21:10. The two boats were very close at windward work on the second round, and in running the Celia gained considerably, but reaching home Vaquero gradually overhauled her, and when near the finish lapped her. The Celia was then luffed, and Vaquero was carried out of the course, in spite of "Al" Camacho's shouting. He was sailing the Vaquero. The Celia finished at 2:22:49, and Vaquero at 2:22:56. Mr. Camacho protested, and Celia was disqualified.

In the half-rater race the Paprika led all around the course. At the first mark the times were: Paprika, 12:25:35; Saghaya, 12:26:50; Microbe, 12:30:22. There was no change in this order around the course. The Paprika crossed the finishing line at 1:13:05, winning the race. The Saghaya finished at 1:17:05, and the Microbe at 1:21:52.

The races were managed by E. E. Bruggerhof, J. R. Whiting, Jr., and Stewart W. Smith, the Regatta Committee of the club.

Britannia and The Saint Won.

HUNTERS QUAY, June 29.—The Ailsa, Britannia, and Satanita started in a fifty-mile race today under the auspices of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club for a prize of £100. The Britannia won from the Ailsa on time allowance. The Satanita retired from the race.

In the race for twenty-raters The Saint beat the Niagara. The Penitent, and the Zinita in the order named.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, June 29.—Passed East—Steam yachts Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Aquilo, H. A. Van Liew; Empress, George R. Thorn; Elsa, Miss E. L. Breeze; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Alicia, H. M. Flagler, and Narada, Henry Walters. Schooner yacht Colonia, Clarence A. Postley, and sloop yacht Fredonia, Dwight Braman.

Passed West—Steam yacht Avenel, F. E. Simpson; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Reverie, Frederick G. Bourne; Toinette, Albert B. Hilton; Seabird, Lewis J. Bird; Nereid, Albert J. Wise; Neaera, Charles A. Gould; Cosette, C. A. Tantum; Parthenia, Stephen W. Roach, and Oneida, E. C. Benedict. Schooner yacht Emerald, J. Rogers Maxwell.

The schooner yacht Iroquois, Henry C. Rouse, arrived at Piepgras's yard to fix centreboard and clean up. The schooner yacht Ariel, Percy Chubb, was hauled out at Hawkins's yard to clean and paint bottom.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Schooner yacht Agnes, J. Norton Winslow, and sloop yacht Active, John E. Phillips.

The steam yacht Reposo, B. B. McGregor, and sloop yacht Banshee, Henry Dosher, were hauled out at Piepgras's yard to clean and paint.

NEWPORT, June 29.—The steam yacht Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and the yawl Monteeito sailed westward to-day.

Yachts arriving were the steamers Seneca, Charles Fletcher; Vethra, R. Lincoln Lippitt; Ozhesta, G. M. Preston; Barracouta, Mrs. J. G. Fell; Illawarra, Eugene Tompkins, and Huntress, Mr. Fowler; the schooner Sylph, George E. Chase, and the sloops Chispa, Mr. Clarke; Pelican, G. E. Betts, and Shechinah, Commodore Dingley of the Portland Yacht Club.

Other yachts in port to-night are the steamers Allegro, C. M. Pratt; Sapphire, Jarvis Stillman; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Beatrice, Orden Goelet; Seaconnet, Frederick Sheldon, and Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby, and the sloops Daffodil, Frederick P. Sands, and Jessica, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Bits of Yachting News.

—The Corinthian fleet will have a special race to-morrow on the Sound off New-Rochelle. The races are for the thirty and fifteen foot classes, and the courses will be triangular ones. The start will be at noon.

—The annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club will be sailed next Saturday, July 4. Entries close to-morrow with the Regatta Committee, at Larchmont.

—The Indian Harbor Yacht Club's special races for thirty-four, thirty, twenty-one, and fifteen footers will be sailed to-day.

—The catboat Step Lively, built by Crosby at Bay Ridge, has been sold to George Hill.

THE CREWS AT HENLEY.

Whitney Rowed in Longacre's Place in the Yale Shell.

HENLEY, June 29.—Several of the members of the Yale University crew attended church yesterday forenoon, and in the afternoon all of the crew took a trip up the river on a steam launch.

Clarke, the coxswain of Yale's boat, has had a slight illness, but is recovering. Longacre (No. 6) had an attack of neuralgia and did not go out on the water to-day, but he will row in to-morrow's practice.

The Yale men were out in their boat at 10:45 o'clock this morning, Payne Whitney occupying seat No. 6 as substitute for Longacre. The crew rowed down the course, making the first half in 3:38 at a thirty-eight stroke. They were paced by Trinity Hall's second crew, who had a handicap of two seats. The Trinitys were a quarter of a length behind Yale at the Fawley Court boathouse.

The new English oars which were ordered for the Yale crew have been received. Seven of the men have tried them and say they do not think they are any better than Yale's own oars. Mr. Cook is greatly displeased on account of the poor material of which the new oars are made.

It is reported that the Eton crew are intending to scratch for the grand challenge cup.

The Dublin and London crews appeared on the water to-day. The Yale men expressed great surprise at seeing the London crew using a centre-rigged boat. Both crews made a good appearance, but London lacks cleanness in form as compared with Yale.

The aluminium fin which was substituted for the wooden one on Yale's boat on Saturday has been removed and a wooden fin put in its place.

The Yale crew were out on the Thames again late in the afternoon. The men rowed in pair oars while the slides were being fixed in their eight-oared shell. The slides have been raised, making them nearly level. The men afterward rowed over the first half of the course in 3:27 at a stroke ranging from 34 to 38.

The first Trinity crew, placed by the Emanuel eight, rowed over half the course in 3:32 at a 38 stroke. Trinity Hall went over the first half of the course in 3:34, and the full course in 7:19. They were paced over the second half by the Emanuels, rowing from 36 down to 34. The Leander crew went over the first half of the course in 3:24, at a stroke of from 38 to 40.

The Hon. Rupert Guinness, the winner of the diamond sculls last year, and who is entered in that race this year, made his first appearance on the water to-day.

The Yale crew have issued a large number of invitations to a garden party which they will give on Thursday.

Mr. Ellington, the rowing expert of The Field, gives his impressions to The United Press as follows: "The Yale crew have improved in the last two days. To-day they used English oars and rowed a longer stroke, with more body swing. The Leander and New College crews at present seem to be faster than Yale, and their form will be better yet; so, also, will Yale's, probably. There has been no alteration in the form of the Trinity Hall crew. Dr. McDowell is still taking only short bursts and has made no long sculls as yet. Vivian Nickalls is going strong, and did a good course to-day."

NEW-YORK DEFEATS BROOKLYN.

A Victory Batted Out in the First Inning by New-York Ball Players.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Baltimore, 16; Washington, 3.
Philadelphia, 13; Boston, 6.
Cleveland, 9; Chicago, 6;
Cincinnati, 20; Louisville, 8.
Pittsburg, 8; St. Louis, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	36	19	.655
Cleveland	34	18	.654
Cincinnati	39	22	.639
Boston	33	22	.600
Washington	27	25	.519
Pittsburg	29	27	.518
Philadelphia	30	28	.517
Chicago	32	30	.516
Brooklyn	28	29	.491
New-York	24	32	.429
St. Louis	15	43	.259
Louisville	11	43	.204

New-York and Brooklyn baseball players of the National League met for the sixth time this season at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The New-York players were successful in the contest, scoring enough runs to win in their first inning, after they had retired the Brooklyn players without giving them a run. The way the New-Yorkers did it was this: Van Haltren got his base on balls, G. Davis being given a life by a hit which Daly fumbled. A safe hit to centre by Tiernan sent Van Haltren home, and Gleason sacrificed. H. Davis was given his base on balls. A single to right by W. Clark gave G. Davis and Tiernan a chance to score, and H. Davis made the fourth run on Farrell's drive to left field. The Brooklyns got in single runs in the third

The New-York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

BENTLEY'S OLD-FASHIONED CIRCUS—Equestrian Feats, &c.—Afternoon, 2:00; Evening, 8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Olivette—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
LENOX LYCEUM—Benefit Entertainment—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—9:00. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Die Fledermaus—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Annual meeting of the American Manual Training Association, Teachers' College, Morningside Heights, 9 A. M.

—Finishers' branch of the Brotherhood of Tailors to take a secret vote on the question of a strike.

—Manhattan Railway Relief Association, annual Summer-night's festival, Lyon Park, 8 P. M.

—Grammar School No. 82, First Avenue and Seventieth Street, graduating exercises, 9:30 A. M.

Grammar School No. 77, 400 East Eighty-sixth Street, graduates' reception, 1:30 P. M.

—Grammar School No. 58, 317 West Fifty-second Street, closing exercises, 1:30 P. M.

—Metropolitan Opera House Directors, to renew Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau's lease.

—Grammar School No. 101, Matilda Street, Wakefield, graduation exercises.

—School of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, closing exercises, 10 A. M.

—Grammar School No. 74, male department reception, 1:30 P. M.

—Regatta of Indian Harbor Yacht Club, off Greenwich, Conn.

—West Side Republican Club ratification meeting, 8 P. M.

—Eight city free baths to be opened.

—Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

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In the Real Estate Field.
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One Sentence Commuted.

To Erect a Cotton Mill at Cordova.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 29.—Messrs. Amory Harcourt, R. T. Snelling, and Stephen Greene of Boston, Mass., capitalists, after two days' inspection, have decided to erect a six-hundred-thousand-dollar cotton mill at Cordova, Ala. They left G. W. Stephens of Atlanta, Ga., on the ground, looking off the site and surveying coal lands, which were presented for cheap fuel purposes as an inducement to locate the mill.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 235 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	69	64	68
6 A. M.	70	64	68
9 A. M.	71	68	70
12 M.	72	73	76
4 P. M.	71	78	78
6 P. M.	72	77	78
9 P. M.	71	72	74
12 P. M.	71	67	72

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 73.00
Weather Bureau 71.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895..... 71.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years 71.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 10, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1896.

A DOUBLE STANDARD IS A DOUBTFUL STANDARD.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

MR. McKINLEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. McKINLEY yesterday made the first formal expression of his views since his nomination in his speech to the Notification Committee. It was a skillful speech, sober, dignified, with little rhetoric, neatly turned to suit the sentiment of the party, and as nearly void of offense to those who have opposed his nomination as he could well make it. It was far better than a good many of the speeches he has made in the past. We are not, we hope, unfair to him in thinking that it is good for the reason that the others were bad—for the reason that Mr. McKINLEY is an adept in suiting his utterances to what he believes to be the prevailing sentiment. At present he appeals to a sentiment very different and much more respectable than that he has sought in the past to arouse. Then he was anxious to present himself as "friendly" to silver; now he is determined to be accepted as friendly to the National honor, threatened by the very movement that he formerly tried to enlist on his side.

Naturally, such an attitude, contrasted with that he has taken in the past, raises the question of his sincerity, and he can hardly be regarded as entirely sincere without reflecting on his judgment, his foresight, his real capacity for public affairs. If two short years ago he was actually convinced that the course of President CLEVELAND and the Democratic Administration should be condemned because it had been opposed to the free-silver movement, it is plain that he did not understand the evil and danger of that movement. If he did not understand it then, the steadfastness of any present opposition to it is, of course, not to be relied on with the same confidence that it would inspire had it been of longer standing. On the other hand, if he has all along been convinced of the mischief of that movement and so short a time since was dallying with it, then the motive of the change inspires distrust. He necessarily appears to be trimming. There is the gravest reason to fear that that is exactly what he is doing.

This impression is not removed by a careful reading of what he says as to the currency. His speech will be searched in vain for any condemnation of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, or of the restricted coinage of the Bland law, or of the purchases under the Sherman law. There is not, in fact, the slightest direct allusion to the question of silver. The only utterance in the speech which can be regarded as at all specific is in this passage: "The money of the United States, and every kind or form of it, whether of paper, silver, or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at par in any and every commercial centre of the globe." If this means anything, it means that every dollar of United States money must be exchanged on demand for a gold dollar. That is the only way in which it can be made "as good as the best in the world." The only money not gold which is "counted at par in every commercial centre of the globe" is the Bank of England note, and all the world knows that for every five-pound note there lie, ready at call, in the vaults in Threadneedle Street, five gold sovereigns.

Does Mr. McKINLEY propose that our currency shall be made to conform to that system? Does he mean that every dollar shall be exchanged on demand for gold? If so, what means does he propose to bring it about? The only suggestion he makes is the restoration of the revenue as it was under Republican rule. When the Republicans came into power in 1889, the surplus revenue was $87,761,000; when they went out in 1893, they had reduced that surplus to $2,342,000. They found a surplus gold reserve of nearly $64,000,000; they left one of less than $7,000,000. While thus reducing the revenue and the available gold, they created demand notes payable in gold to the amount of $150,000,000. Is that the system by which Mr. McKINLEY hopes to make our currency "as good as the best in the world"? We have already expressed our opinion that the Republican platform is by far the best any party has given the country since the silver issue was raised, because it declares for the maintenance of the gold standard. But the question still remains, how is it to be maintained? Mr. McKINLEY does not answer it.

QUANDARY OF THE ANTI-PLATT MEN.

Just as WARNER MILLER is preparing to lead a fight against the Platt machine in the campaign of this State a familiar cry is heard from the anti-Platt ranks. Gen. SAMUEL THOMAS, who was hot for a fight against PLATT last Winter, now raises his voice for "harmony." "Let us have the factional fight next year or some other year," he says, "and let us all turn in now and work together for McKINLEY."

Now, that is just what PLATT always counts upon, and the cry for harmony will defeat the anti-Platt crusade once more and leave WARNER MILLER outside the breastworks while the "boss" holds the party fort. This thing really began months ago. When PLATT and LAUTERBACH controlled the last Republican primaries in this city and regained possession of the County Committee, there were fierce charges of fraudulent enrollment and of base trickery in the conduct of the primaries, and direful threats of independent organization and smashing of the machine. Then rose the cry for harmony "on the eve of the Presidential campaign," and BROOKFIELD and JOHN SABINE SMITH and the rest of the anti-Platt warriors subsided.

That suited PLATT, and he went cheerfully on his way and took possession of the convention that chose delegates to St. Louis, and of most of the delegates. Meantime, the McKinley wave was agitating the West and made itself felt at this end of Lake Erie. The anti-Platt men did their best to make it sweep over the State, but it wouldn't sweep. The people of this State had no sympathy with the McKinley movement, and the Republicans of this State had no desire for McKINLEY as a candidate. They wanted a sound-money candidate as well as a sound-money platform. In that matter PLATT was entirely right, and his enemies took up with McKINLEY only as a means of getting strength in opposing him. If he had been for McKINLEY they would have been against him, and they represented nothing but their own political designs in taking up with the Ohio man. For once PLATT had the "better element" of the party with him in his fight for sound money in the candidate as well as in the platform, but the great West compelled the nomination of McKINLEY.

The anti-Platt men came back elated and fondly imagined that now they had the advantage of the "boss" and could safely make their fight against him. As usual, they reckoned without their host. PLATT's prestige in this State was really increased by his fight at St. Louis, while they were weakened by their championship of McKINLEY against the sound-money sentiment of the East. Besides, PLATT is no bolter, but accepts the results of regular conventions, and his machine is still the regular organization in this State. To fight it now with any effect means fighting outside the regular lines, and with a disposition to bolt when it controls the State Convention, as it is sure to do.

Gen. THOMAS seems to be the first to realize that with the unique straddle of a platform on one side and a candidate on the other side of the currency chasm it is no sure thing for the Republicans in this State, and that it is "not the right time for the fight" against PLATT. There must be harmony "till McKINLEY is elected." This must evoke a smile of grim satisfaction upon the hardened visage of the "boss." He knew it would come to this. He is not fighting against McKINLEY now that he is the candidate, but if his election is not sure, who is likely to grieve more at that, PLATT or the original McKinleyites? If a faction fight is dangerous, who is in greatest peril, PLATT or his opponents? THOMAS sounds the alarm, and though MILLER may continue to rave for a few days more, ere the State Convention meets, or at latest when its nominations have been made, the anti-Platt warriors will meekly submit again to the soothing voice of harmony for the good of the party just one year more.

THE COMMON DUTY OF ALL.

We see no indications that the Republicans desire the overthrow of free coinage at Chicago. As near as we can come at their sentiments, the Republican newspapers are merry and the Republican leaders exultant over the prospective triumph of silver in nomination and platform. It is the way of politics to be gleeful when the enemy goes to the bad. McKINLEY elected and McKinleyism established as a permanent policy through the disruption of the Democratic Party—what better luck could be asked for by the gentlemen of the nail pools and steel combinations?

Nevertheless, it is pretty bad citizenship and a reckless and risky partisanship to make an occasion for rejoicing out of the raising of the standard of panic and ruin by a party that contains about half the legal voters of the country. How business would pick up, how men would cheer up, and how the country would brighten up if in candidate and platform the Democratic Convention should come out squarely for the gold standard!

It is worth while for any man, even though he be a McKinley man, to pray for such a glad deliverance. A good man would feel better for doing all that he could to make certain the failure of free coinage. Certainly, if ever a party was in a predicament to ask the prayers of the congregation, it is the Democratic Party in the year 1896.

It is a wretchedly mistaken and dangerous course to insist that it is better for the country that a radical free-silver candidate be nominated at Chicago on an extreme free-silver platform in order that the issue may once for all be fought out and forever settled. As well recommend amputation at the hip to cure chilblains. The return of prosperity, by allaying discontent, will make an end of the free-coinage party. The greenback craze fell a victim to big crops and good times.

While we regard the election of McKINLEY as certain over any free-coinage candidate, it is evident that the business community is not altogether confident. The course of the markets since the nomination of McKINLEY is ominous. If more serious disturbances should follow a complete silver triumph at Chicago, those who now hold that we ought to fight it out once for all this Summer would be justly blamed for having urged on an avoidable disaster; while in the remoter contingency of a silver triumph in November the responsibility of having in any degree contributed to it would be distressing to any conscientious man.

It is the duty of everybody, Democrats and Republicans alike, to pray for the casting out of the devils that have entered into the Democrats of the West and South. Of all Democrats it is a most urgent and solemn duty to seize hold upon the evil spirits, to tug at them with all their might, and never to give up until their dislodgment is accomplished or proved to be impossible.

THE OLD RESERVOIR.

The Board of Fire Underwriters is going to extremes in its opposition to the removal of the old reservoir, which is a colossal eyesore at what should be one of the most attractive spots in the city, to make room for a library building which would be an ornament and a glory to the city at that very spot. It is charitable to suppose that the board is laboring under a misconception, for otherwise it is guilty of gross misstatements.

Whether the reservoir is necessary now to the efficiency of the water system is a question for experts on that subject, and not on fire insurance, to answer. That it can be made utterly useless by an adequate connection of the distributing system down town with the aqueduct above the Park is a matter upon which there can be no two opinions among people with an elementary knowledge of hydraulics.

At present water comes into the reservoir by pipes from above and goes out by pipes from below, supplementing to some extent the pressure of the distributing system from the mains which come down from Central Park. It adds nothing to the water supply, but by accumulating a reserve at a high level adds slightly to the pressure during the day. This would not be necessary if the mains from the upper reservoirs to the distributing system down, town were of sufficient capacity, and it would become of no effect the moment they were made sufficient.

The quotations of authorities and opinions by the Board of Underwriters are based upon the supposition that the reservoir should be simply cut out of the water system. That might be injurious to the pressure, in case of emergency, though the statement that it would lessen the pressure by thirty feet at Twelfth Street absurdly assumes that the pressure there comes wholly from the depth of water in this reservoir. The best authority on the subject is Chief Engineer BIRDSALL of the Croton Aqueduct. It has been his opinion that a main taking the water which now flows to the reservoir from above Forty-second Street and connecting with the pipes which take water from the reservoir below Fortieth Street would render that receptacle useless. He seems now to think that it would be better to wait before removing the old reservoir until the new mains have been laid in Fifth Avenue which will bring the full pressure of the Central Park Reservoir to bear in the downtown district.

When that has been done, there would be no excuse for retaining the ancient eyesore which disfigures Murray Hill and spoils Bryant Park, even if the site were not wanted for a purpose that would embellish the city and contribute to its enlightenment. If the ground is worth "$8,000,000 at a small estimate," as the underwriters say, it would make a grand gift to the public library, and it had better be graced with the beauty of such a structure and its park surroundings than covered with a useless and hideous mass of stone.

THE MINING DISASTER.

The collapse of the Twin Shaft Mine at Pittston is probably the most extensively fatal mining accident that has occurred in this country since the disaster in the Avondale Mine nearly thirty years ago. The earlier disaster resulted from the taking fire of the timber lining of the shaft, which was the only inlet or outlet of the mine, and the consequent suffocation of the miners below. The later came from a different and much commoner cause, the collapse of the ceiling, so to say, of a deposit of coal, after the supports of it, which were pillars of coal, had been cut away until they were unable longer to support it. This is an accident which, on a small scale, occurs very frequently and is one of the most familiar perils of the perilous business of mining coal. On such a scale as this it has never occurred before.

When the disaster of the Avondale Mine occurred, it was charged that it was due to the greed of the owners of the mine in not providing a second shaft, for the escape of the miners who might be imprisoned by any accident to the first, and also as a means of ventilation should the first become useless for that purpose. It is plain that the question whether the owners of a mine are blamable for not supplying a second shaft is a question of circumstances, and that it is necessary to know all the circumstances before attempting to decide it. No mine is begun with two outlets. Whether a second should be provided depends upon the age, the nature, the extent, and also the profitableness of mining operations.

In the same way the question here is one of so many circumstances that it would be foolish and unjust, upon any evidence yet at hand, to offer an opinion whether or not it is one which entails, either legally or morally, a criminal responsibility. It is perfectly plain that the disaster has cost the owners a great deal of money, a great deal more than it would have cost them to forego the attempt to get any more coal out of that part of the mine which collapsed. Even assuming that they were entirely indifferent to the lives of the men in their employ, they could better have afforded to abandon the working of this gallery than to keep on with it at the cost of this accident. How nearly a mine may be denuded of all the coal it will yield without endangering the lives of the men who are at work in it is a question of expert judgment. In other words, it is a matter of guesswork in which experts have special facilities for guessing right. In this case, the Superintendent of the mine was below and in charge of the workings when the accident occurred. He was the person whose opinion was of the most value upon the question whether it was safe to get out any more coal. As he was not only an experienced miner, but an active politician, and at the time of his death Acting Mayor of Pittston, it is absurd to suppose that his employers would have ordered work to continue against his remonstrances. It is equally absurd to suppose that he would not have remonstrated against continuing work if he had supposed that the danger of supporting the gallery was so great as it has turned out to be. His own life was at stake, and he has expiated with it his error of judgment.

The real moral of this afflicting disaster is that coal mining is an extremely dangerous business. It is also true that, as in other dangerous employments, familiarity breeds contempt for its dangers, and induces experts who have often escaped with their lives to take risks at which novices would shudder. The laws of Pennsylvania afford special facilities for the prompt and thorough investigation of such disasters. If there has been criminal negligence in this case on the part of anybody left alive, the inquiry will doubtless fix the responsibility of such negligence.

WHEN WAS IT "CUT OFF?"

"Our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by adverse legislation," said Mr. McKINLEY yesterday to the convention's committee, "must be reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products."

Even Mr. EDWARD LAUTERBACH, who asserts that the Republican Party will raise $750,000,000, or even $1,000,000,000, in revenue per annum, and that the entire sum will be supplied by tariff duties on imported goods averaging yearly less than $400,000,000 in value, could inform Mr. McKINLEY, we think, that our foreign trade has not been "cut off."

Foreign trade consists of both exports and imports. We presume that the Republican nominee was thinking of the exports, for it has been the habit of Republican leaders to teach that the passage of the new tariff deluged the country with a "flood" of imported goods and also prevented the sale of domestic agricultural and manufactured products to buyers in foreign lands. This has been false teaching, in both cases, for there has been no "flood" of imports, (the value of the imports for the first year of the new tariff having been less by $50,000,000 than the annual average for the four years of the McKinley tariff,) and the exports of the current fiscal year, so far as they can be estimated, will exceed those of every McKinley year but one. But neither McKINLEY nor any one of his agents is restrained by facts.

Let us see what the Government reports say about this foreign trade which has been "precipitately cut off." Here are the official figures, showing the exports for the last nine years:

EXPORTS.

1888	$683,862,104
1889	730,282,609
1890	845,293,828
1891	872,270,283
1892	1,015,732,011
1893	831,030,785
1894	869,204,937
1895	793,392,590
1896 (ten months)	733,082,467
Indicating for the whole year..	880,418,960

We have the full official report of this year only up to the end of April. The remaining two months, if the same proportion be observed, give a total of $880,418,960 for the entire year.

Upon what information does Mr. McKINLEY base his assertion that "our foreign trade" in exports has been "precipitately cut off"? The exports for the year now closing have exceeded those of every year (one excepted) of the four years during which his tariff was in force, and those of every other year since 1881.

The exports of 1892 were exceptionally large, owing to crop conditions here and abroad. In that year the exports of wheat and other breadstuffs rose (from $128,000,000 in 1891) to $299,363,117, falling to $200,000,000 in 1893 and to $166,000,000 in 1894. The average for the three remaining years of the McKinley tariff is less, by more than $20,000,000, than the exports for this year.

In the face of these official figures Mr. McKINLEY deliberately asserts that "our foreign trade" has been "precipitately cut off."

We assume that he does not refer to imports, because he believes that these should be "cut off," and because he and his followers have been accustomed to say that since the tariff was changed the imports have been increased to the proportions of a "flood." But, as we have said, there has been no "flood." Here are a few official figures relating to this matter:

Average annual imports for the first three McKinley years	$837,525,108
Average for the four McKinley years	787,207,481
Imports for first year of new tariff	731,162,000
Imports for 1896 (two months estimated)	799,549,388

So much for the "flood" myth. The "free-trade" myth is disposed of by the official report that the average ad valorem rate of duty under the new tariff is 41.75 per cent., as against an annual average of 48.66 under the tariff which preceded it.

As Mr. McKINLEY desires to "reopen" our foreign trade in "manufacturing products," we direct his attention to the fact that in the first ten months of the current fiscal year our exports of manufactured goods ($184,572,665) exceeded those of any preceding full year. These figures for ten months indicate about $221,000,000 for the entire year. This "breaks the record," for the exports of manufactures have never before exceeded $184,000,000.

We advise him to compare, in the seclusion of his study at Canton, this total of $221,000,000 with the annual average for the four years of his tariff, which was a little less than $167,300,000, and to ascertain at what time "our foreign trade" in exports of manufactures was "cut off so precipitately."

In his "notice to motormen and conductors" the President of one of the Brooklyn trolley companies remarks: "Ten-seat open cars will comfortably seat fifty or sixty persons, and therefore you should at no time take to exceed seventy-five to ninety people on your car at one time." Which is as much as to say a double bed comfortably accommodates two persons, and therefore not more than six or nine should be allowed to sleep in one. And where is the ten-seat street car that will comfortably accommodate sixty persons? Not in this part of the world, surely. Five on a seat is none too comfortable, and to get six grown-up persons on one is impossible. There is a considerable margin of poor humanity, too, suggested in the phrase "seventy-five to ninety persons." What do fifteen mere human beings amount to, anyway? But, as a matter of fact, the dangerous overcrowding of street cars is as much the fault of the public as of the corporations.

The contributor to the English National Review who complains that editors infrequently encourage writers with praise is, of course, a successful contributor, whose "stuff" is always printed and paid for. It is as true here as in England that magazine editors never praise good writers whose matter they want. "It would never do," said a distinguished editor the other day, "to praise them, for they'd inundate you with manuscript. I long ago formed a rule to praise only rejected manuscripts." The kind words written to authors of unavailable articles, poems, and stories indeed quite exhaust the vocabulary of the magazine editor. Rejected matter is always admirable, but, unfortunately, cannot be used, because of some quite unusual state of affairs. The unsuccessful writer never has to complain of a lack of kind and encouraging words, but his parsnips are invariably unbuttered.

MARRIED AT BUZZARD'S BAY.

Mrs. Cleveland Present at Josephine Jefferson's Wedding.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 29.—The wedding of Mr. Charles J. Rolfe of Cambridge and Miss Josephine Jefferson, daughter of Mr. Charles B. Jefferson, eldest son of the actor, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, was celebrated at the home of the bride here at high noon to-day, in the presence of about fifty guests, the greater number of whom were relations of the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed in a marquee on the lawn immediately in front of the attractive and picturesque home of the bride, adjoining the residences of other members of the Jefferson family.

At the hour set the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, walked from the house to the marquee, to the strains of the Wedding March rendered by an orchestra. The ceremony was impressively performed by the Rev. Dr. Page of Fall River, a classmate of the groom.

Miss Frances Ward of Montclair, N. J., a relative of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Mr. Ashley Watson of Cambridge acted as best man.

The bride wore a very becoming costume of white silk, draped with dotted white chiffon, and trimmed with lace, with short train and tulle veil, with orange-blossom ornaments. The maid of honor wore a gown of white organdie over pink silk.

Mrs. Cleveland was present and wore an exceedingly handsome costume of violet colored silk, with cream lace waist.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, and later there was a dance in the boathouse, which had been elaborately decorated for the occasion. The bride is twenty years old, and of brunette type. The groom is a son of William Rolfe, the Shakespearean scholar of Cambridge, and is a graduate of Harvard, class of '88. After an extended wedding tour the couple will reside in Concord, Mass.

Hartley—Fletcher.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 29.—This afternoon, at the Summer residence of the bride's father, at Conanicut Park, Jamestown, Miss Jane Elizabeth Fletcher, daughter of Charles Fletcher, the wealthy woolen manufacturer of Providence, was married to Harris Hartley, a wool merchant of Boston.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. A. L. Richards, of St. John's Church, Providence. The bridesmaids were Miss White of Providence and Miss Katherine King of Chicago; the best man was Thomas Hartley of Boston, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Frank Hartley, another brother; Fred C. Fletcher, brother of the bride; Frank Hill Cranston of Providence, and Henry Richardson Millner of Plainfield, Conn. About 125 guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartley came on Mr. Fletcher's yacht Seneca to Newport, en route to Europe, whither they will go for their honeymoon.

Lucas—Earle.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 29.—Miss Mary Seymour Earle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Charles Earle of Columbus Avenue, and Edwin J. Lucas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Lucas, were married this afternoon at the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Coffey, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, East Chester. Miss Ellen Earle Flagg was the maid of honor. H. Talbot Fish was the best man. The ushers were F. Mabie Sageman and Arthur Vernon Lucas. The bride wore white organdie over white silk, and carried sweet peas. The maid of honor wore pink organdie. After the ceremony, which was witnessed only by the relatives of the bride and bridegroom, there was a large reception.

A Well-Ripened Joke.

From The London Figaro.

Punch has beaten the record in regard to delay in publishing accepted contributions. A good many persons were astonished to see in last week's number a picture of a file of volunteers and an Adjutant which looked, so out of date were the uniforms, as if it had been taken from a copy of Punch published in the Middle Ages. The mystery surrounding this sketch has been cleared up by the artist, Mr. W. Ralston, who explains that it was accepted and paid for by the paper exactly twenty-five years ago. After this no one can accuse Punch of truckling to the "new" humor. Mr. Burnand evidently likes his fun very old in bottle.

AN OLD FAVORITE WELL GIVEN.

"Olivette" Revived with Success at Herald Square Theatre.

"Olivette," which was revived at the Herald Square Theatre last night, met with as hearty a reception as it did in the palmy days of opera comique, a score or more years ago, when Audran's works were among the most popular on the lyric stage. All of the old familiar numbers elicited as much applause from the large audience as they did in former days and the topical verses to the "Bob Up Serenely" song received as many encores as ever. This evidently was anticipated, for there was a large stock of them in store and all of them were both funny and upto date.

The presentation was meritorious and uncommonly smooth for a first night, for such it must be considered, most of the principals appearing for the first time in the rôles allotted to them. Impresarios Steindorff and Ebert must be credited with having brought together an ensemble equal, in its entirety, to most of those that made the operetta such a favorite in by-gone days.

Miss Dorothy Morton instilled a vim in her acting and a vocal charm in her singing to the title role, by which she added another to her many clever performances. Miss Flora Finlayson's well-trained contralto voice was amply displayed in her numerous solos, and she, too, came in for her full share of recalls. Joseph Sheehan sang the tenor solos of Valentine pleasantly, and was effective throughout. The new members of the company, Herbert Mostyn, Thomas Rickets, and "Ben" Lodge were all acceptable, and succeeded in winning favors in the three ungrateful rôles of the old Captain, the effeminate Duke, and the caricature Coquelicot. Chorus and orchestra did good work, and all in all the many curtain calls and encores were deserved.

Notes of the Summer Shows.

—Fregoli introduced another new sketch at Olympia last night, appearing in many and divers characters. "El Dorado" is its name, and it shows a music hall manager engaging "talent." Fregoli is the impresario and all the "talent," too. It is well received, of course. The Grand Opera quartet sang, and other performers were Lottie Mortimer, the Mahr Sisters, Constanz and Ida, the gifted cats of Teehow, Pablo Diaz, and May Howard.

—The Lumière cinematographe, which is like the vitascope, was exhibited at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday. The moving pictures it shows are unusually clear and free from vibration. Among the subjects are A Parade of French Infantry, Hyde Park, London; Dip in the Sea, The Gardener and the Bad Boy, Departure of a Mail Train, Washing Day in Switzerland, and A Game of Backgammon.

"El Capitan" at the Broadway Theatre is a Summer show that would do as well in any season; "In Gay New-York" at the Casino, suits the season well, while the German operetta at Terrace Garden is sung in proximity to a beer hall and an open-air promenade and lounging place.

—In the Madison Square Roof Garden Press Eldridge's timely songs and jests and the phenomenal voice of Caroline Hull are but a small part of the attractions. The bill is long, varied, and all of good quality.

—Another ballet, Spanish, and called "Esquanita," was put on at Proctor's Pleasure Palace last night. The dances can be seen as well in the Palm Garden as in the auditorium. The roof garden bill is good.

—Marie Dressler is the most popular performer, perhaps, in Koster & Bial's Roof Garden, but Biondi, Jennie Valmore, Josephine Sabel, and the vitascope are also there.

—There is a wholesome and old-fashioned Summer show now at East Ninety-ninth Street and First Avenue, where Bentley's Circus is encamped.

—Vernona Jarbeau and Hugh Dougherty head the list of performers in the Casino Roof Garden.

—The Hungarian band music at the Eden Musée is always worth hearing.

MUSICAL TOPICS.

—The veteran conductor and composer, Luigi Arditi, is writing his autobiography, with the assistance of Miss Antoinette Kingston, daughter of Beattie Kingston. He admits that his best ideas come to him when he is in bed at night, and frequently have vanished in the morning, but much is expected of the book, which will be published in October. Lumley, for a quarter of a century manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, said of Arditi: "Taking all qualities into account, a more able conductor never reigned in this country." Col. J. H. Mapleson is clearly of the same opinion. In this country Arditi's fame is inseparably linked with the names of Gerster, Campanini, and Annie Louise Cary. But he belongs now to the past. The opera has outgrown him, and his waltzes are faint memories. Arditi was born at Crescentino, in Piedmont, nearly seventy-one years ago, and sixty years ago made his début in Milan as a boy violinist. His first opera, "I Briganti," was produced in 1841. In Havana, five years later, he produced "Il Corsaro." "La Spia," founded on Cooper's romance, was produced under his direction at the Academy of Music, in this city, in 1856. He has conducted opera in Italy, Cuba, the United States, Turkey, Russia, Germany, and England. From 1878 to 1884 he conducted the Winter and Spring seasons of Italian opera in New-York. But he never learned the English language, and droll anecdotes without number are told of him. "For example," says the London Daily News, "Signor Arditi's method of imparting to his orchestra the fact that his silence is more terrible than his hasty speech: 'When I tell I mean nodings. But when I not tell, A-a-a-ah!' Again, when called upon to respond to the toast of his health, his assertion, 'Only one time, this time, worse than conducting two operas,' implied that it would be his own fault if he was ever again placed in a similar predicament. His champion effort was, however, his impromptu speech some years since at the Promenade Concerts, when Mlle. de Lido had been detained by a railway breakdown, and having no time to put on evening attire, she sat for a moment in a private box while the conductor begged the indulgence of the audience, who naturally would have been astonished to see her in traveling costume. Signor Arditi boldly took the plunge:

"'Ladies and gentlemen,' he said 'Mlle. de Lido is undressed in a box. But she will sing if you weesh.'"

—The alterations lately made in the text of the Latin hymn "Stabat Mater" by the Dean of Lincoln, for a musical festival in Lincoln Cathedral, have been characterized in London as "a foolish manifestation of sectarian spirit." Yet the Dean merely did his duty in substituting the Father and Son for the Virgin in the prayers, though the necessity of using the Latin hymn at all in the cathedral festival is not obvious. Juggling with master-works is never allowable in art, but, presumably, the Dean did not arrange the programme.

—At Arras, in France, Sunday, June 21, Adam de la Halle's "Le jeune de Robin et de Robin," adapted to modern use, was performed. In the original it is written somewhat after the manner of opera comique, divided into scenes, and interspersed with airs. It was first performed before the French Court at Naples, in 1285. Adam, called "le bossu of Arras," was born about 1240.

—The deaths are announced of Delahaye, long chorusmaster of the Paris

POPE LEO'S ENCYCLICAL

CARDINAL GIBBONS MAKES PUBLIC A SUMMARY OF THE LETTER.

The Reunion of All the Christian Churches the Subject Discussed by His Holiness—The Supreme Power of the Pope Taught in the Scriptures—He Is the Successor of St. Peter and Has Absolute Spiritual Authority.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Cardinal Gibbons gave to the press this evening a copy of the summary of Pope Leo's encyclical letter on the reunion of all the Christian churches. His Holiness evidently had in mind the recent letter of William E. Gladstone, the English statesman and churchman, and the letter may be considered a reply thereto.

His Eminence received the advance sheets of this very important document on Saturday and personally directed its translation. The letter at the Pope's request will be given publicity throughout Europe and America to-morrow morning. The abstract follows:

The following is a brief summary of the encyclical letter upon the unity of the Christian Church, addressed by his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. to all Bishops in communion with the Holy See:

The Holy Father, intent upon the work of bringing all to the one fold of Christ, considers that it would conduce to that end were he to set before the peoples of the Christian world the ideal and exemplar of the Church as divinely constituted, to which Church all are bound by God's command to belong.

In accordance with His usual providence, God makes use of human instruments to effect the sanctification and salvation of men. To this end not only did He take upon Himself human nature, but in order to perpetuate His mission the Son of God chose apostles and disciples, whom he had trained that they might faithfully hand down His teachings to those who desired the blessings He had purchased for mankind by His death. In commanding "the apostles and their successors to the end of time to teach and rule the nations, He ordered the nations to accept and obey their authority."

In Scripture the Church is called a body and the body of Christ. It is visible as being a living and organized society, and is animated by the invisible principle of supernatural life. Those who, therefore, either deny that Christ's Church is a visible body or refuse to allow that it is the perennial communication of the gifts of the Divine Grace are equally in a grievous and pernicious error." The "connection and union of both elements is as absolutely necessary to the true Church as the intimate union of the soul and body is to human nature," and as this is the essential constitution of the Church according to God's will, who also determined that it was to last to the end of time, this it must possess at the present day.

It is obviously of the first importance to determine what Christ wished His Church to be, and what, in fact, He made it. According to this criterion, it is the unity of the Christian Church which must necessarily be considered, for it is certain that "He who founded it wished it to be one." The mission of Christ was to save, "not some nations or peoples only, but the whole human race, without distinction of time or place." Hence, as the mission of His Church was to hand down through every age the blessing of this salvation, by the will of its founder it is necessary that this Church should be one in all lands and at all times. A Church which should embrace all men everywhere and at all times was clearly foretold by the prophet Isaiah, and was typified as our Lord's mystical body—a body united to Himself as Head; a mystical body the members of which, if separated one from the other, "cannot be united with one and the same head." And so another head like to Christ, that is, another Christ, must be invented if, besides the one Church, which is His body, men wish to set up another.

Furthermore, "He who made this one Church also gave it unity; that is, he made it such that all who are to belong to it must be united by the closest bonds, so as to form one society, one kingdom, one body." And He willed that this unity among His followers should be so perfect "that it might in some measure shadow forth the union between Himself and His Father." As a necessary consequence, in His divine wisdom He ordained in His Church unity of faith, a virtue which is the first of those bonds which unite man to God, and whence we receive the name of children of God. The nature of this unity of faith must and can be ascertained from the commands and teachings of Christ Himself. The mere possession of the Scriptures is not sufficient to insure unity of belief, "not merely because of its sublime nature of the doctrine itself and the mysteries it involves, but also because of the divergent tendencies of the human mind and the disturbing element of conflicting passions."

It was necessary that there should be another principle to insure union of minds in the Christian Church, and it is consequently proper to inquire which of the many means by which Christ our Lord could have secured this unity He adopted.

It is the duty of all followers of Christ not merely to accept His doctrine generally, "but to assent with their entire mind to all and every point of it, since it is unlawful to withhold faith from God even in regard to one single point."

Christ endowed His apostles with authority like to His own and promised that the Spirit of Truth should direct them and remain with them forever, and because of this commission "it is no more allowable to repudiate one iota of the apostles' teaching than to reject any point of the doctrine of Christ Himself." This apostolic mission was intended for the salvation of the whole human race, and consequently must last to the end of time. The magisterium instituted by Christ in His Church was by God's will perpetuated in the successors appointed by the apostles and in like manner the duty of accepting and professing all that is thus taught is also "perpetual and immutable." There is nothing which the Church founded on these principles has been more careful to guard than the integrity of the faith. The fathers of the Church are unanimous in considering as outside the Catholic communion any one who in the least degree deviates from even one point of the doctrine proposed by the authoritative magisterium of the Church.

"Wherefore Christ instituted in the Church a living authoritative and lasting magisterium. He willed and commanded under the gravest obligation that its teachings should be received as if they were His own. As often, therefore, as it is declared on the authority of this teaching that this or that is contained in the deposit of Divine revelation it must be believed by every one as true." The very nature of Divine faith makes it impossible that we can reject even one point of direct teaching, as this is practically rejecting the authority of God himself, which command "All men present and future to follow Him as their leader and Saviour," and thus not merely as individuals, but as forming a society, organized and united in mind. He established in the Church all those principles which necessarily tend to make organized human societies, and through which they attain the perfection to each. That is, in the Church founded by Christ "all who wished to be the sons of God by adoption might attain to the perfection demanded by their high calling and might obtain salvation." The Church is "man's guide to whatever pertains to heaven. This is the office appointed to it by God, that it may watch over and may order all that concerns religion and may, without let or hindrance, exercise according to its judgment its charge over Christianity." Wherefore they who pretend that the Church has any wish to interfere in civil matters or to infringe upon the rights of the State, either know it not or wickedly calumniate it.

Besides being the guardian of the faith, the Church must afford the means of obtaining the salvation purchased by Christ. The dispensation of the Divine mysteries was not granted by God indiscriminately to all Christians, but to the apostles and their successors, and in this by according to God's providence a duly-constituted society "was formed out of the divided multitudes of peoples, one in faith, one in end, one in the participation of the means adopted to the attainment of the end, and one as subject to one and the same authority."

As "no true and perfect human society can be conceived which is not governed by some supreme authority," so Christ of necessity gave to his Church a supreme authority to which all Christians must be obedient. For the preservation of unity there must be unity of government jure divino, and men may be placed outside the one fold by schism as well as by heresy.

The nature of this supreme authority can be ascertained from the positive and evident will of Christ on the matter. As He willed that His kingdom should be visible, Christ was obliged to designate a vice-gerent on earth in the person of St. Peter. He also determined that the authority given to him for the salvation of mankind in perpetuity should be inherited by St. Peter's successors.

It cannot be doubted from the words of Holy Writ that the Church, by the will of God, rests on St. Peter as a building or its foundation. St. Peter could not fulfill this duty without the power of commanding, forbidding, which is properly called jurisdiction." It is by the power of jurisdiction that nations and Commonwealths are held together. A primacy of honor and the shadowy right of giving advice and admonition, which is called direction, could never give unity or strength to any society of men.

The metaphorical expressions of the "keys" and of "binding and loosing" indicate "the power of making laws, of judging, and of punishing"—a power which our Lord declares to be of such amplitude and force that God would ratify whatever is decreed by it." Thus the power of St. Peter is supreme and absolutely independent, so that, having no other power upon earth as its superior, it embraces "the whole Church and all things committed to the Church."

As the governing authority belongs to the constitution and formation of the Church as the very principle of unity and stability, it was clearly intended to pass to St. Peter's successors from one to another. Consequently, the Pontiffs who succeed him in the Roman Episcopate receive the supreme power in the Church "jure divino," and this is declared fully by general councils and is acknowledged by the consent of antiquity.

But though the authority of St. Peter and his successors is plenary and supreme, it is not to be regarded as the only authority. The bishops "who are the successors of the apostles "inherit their ordinary power," and "the Episcopal order necessarily belongs to the essential constitution of the Church." They are, consequently, not to be regarded as mere vicars of the Roman pontiffs, since "they exercise a power which is really their own, and are most truly called the ordinary pastors of the people over whom they rule." For the preservation of unity in the Christian Church, it is above all things necessary that there should be union between the Roman pontiff, the one successor of St. Peter, and the bishops, the many successors of the apostolic college. "It is necessary to bear in mind that no prerogative was conferred on the apostles in which St. Peter did not participate, but that many were bestowed upon St. Peter apart from the apostles." He alone was designated by Christ as the foundation of His Church. To him He gave the power of forgiving and retaining, and to him alone was given the authority to feed." From this it follows: "That bishops are deprived of the right and power of ruling if they deliberately secede from Peter and his successors, because by this secession they are separated from the foundation on which the whole edifice rests."

As the divine founder of the Church decreed that His Church should be one in faith, in government, and communion, so He chose Peter and his successors as the principle and, as it were, the centre of this unity.

"The Episcopalian order is rightly judged to be in communion with Peter, as Christ commanded, if it is subject to and obeys Peter; otherwise it necessarily becomes a lawless and disorderly crowd."

For the due preservation of unity of the faith it is not sufficient "that the head should have been charged merely with the office of Superintendent, or should have been invested solely with the power of direction; but it is absolutely necessary that he should have received real and sovereign authority, which the whole community is bound to obey."

It is opposed to the truth, and is in evident contradiction with the divine constitution of the Church to hold that while each Bishop is individually bound to obey the authority of the Roman pontiffs, the Bishops, taken collectively, are not so bound. For it is the nature and essence of a foundation to support the unity of the whole edifice, and to give stability to it, rather than to that of each component part.

It was through the "strength and solidity of the foundation" that Christ promised that the gates of hell should not prevail against His Church—a promise to be understood of the Church as a whole, and not of any certain portions of it. Moreover, he who is set over the flock must have authority, not only over the sheep dispersed throughout the Church, but also when they are assembled together. Do all the sheep gathered together rule and guide the shepherd? Do the successors of the Apostles assembled together constitute the foundation on which the successor of St. Peter rests in order to derive therefrom strength and stability?

The Popes have ever unquestionably exercised the office of ratifying or rejecting the decrees of councils. "Leo the Great rescinded the acts of the Conciliabulum of Ephesus. Damascus rejected those of Rimini, and Adrian I. those of Constantinople. The twenty-eighth canon of the Council of Chalcedon, by the very fact that it lacks the assent and approval of the Apostolic See, is admitted by all to be worthless."

Holy Writ attests that the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven were given to Peter alone, and that the promise of binding and loosing was granted to the Apostles and to Peter, but there is nothing to show that the Apostles received supreme power without Peter or against Peter. Such power they certainly did not received from Jesus Christ. Wherefore, in the decree of the Vatican Council as to the nature and authority of the primacy of the Roman Pontiff no newly conceived opinion is set forth, but the venerable and constant belief of all ages.

The encyclical is creating a good deal of favorable comment among Catholics.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRESIDENT.

Both Their Healths Drunk at a Service in Gainsborough, England.

LONDON, June 29.—The town of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, was the scene to-day of a ceremony of interest to Americans. This was the unveiling of a memorial stone in the John Robinson Church, so named after the Rev. John Robinson, "pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers," who, after severing his connection with the Established Church in 1604, connected himself with a body of dissenters in Gainsborough.

Among those present were the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, and the American pilgrims who recently arrived in England for the purpose of visiting scenes of interest connected with the Pilgrims. When Mr. Bayard arrived, he was presented with an address of welcome by the Municipal Council, in reply to which he repeated the sentiments heretofore expressed by him, and said that the entente between the United States and Great Britain was strengthened by such occasions as the present, which assisted in smoothing any difficulties between them. He added that if there was anything unpatriotic in the sentiments he gave voice to, he was willing to meet and answer any charge that might be made against them.

At luncheon, after the toast of "The Queen" had been drunk, Earl Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, proposed the toast, "The President of the United States," to which Ambassador Bayard made a felicitous response. In the course of his reply he said that the occasion which had called them together was both memorable and delightful. A great deal was meant when persons from both sides of the Atlantic gathered and drank with sincerity of feeling to toasts in honor of the British Queen and the American President; and he hoped that the time would never come when such toasts would not be drunk with the same feeling as at present existed. There could be no higher aim for Anglo-American statesmanship than to preserve the conditions existing between America and Great Britain. Personally, his sojourn in England was not for the purpose of discovering difficulties between the two countries, but of finding occasions of agreement.

Took an Overdose of Morphine.

LONDON, June 29.—An American, who had registered under the name of "Follers," died last night in a private hotel in Dover Street, Piccadilly, from taking morphine.

The name of the man is ascertained to have been F. C. Moller. A Coroner's inquest was held upon the body this morning, with the result that a verdict was found that his death was accidental, the man having taken an overdose of morphine.

Killed by the Matabeles.

LONDON, June 29.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Bulawayo saying that a brother of Dr. Jameson, the leader of the raid into the Transvaal, is among those who have been killed by the Matabeles.

MACEO'S CONFESSION.

Intervention from Here the Sole Hope for Cuban Rebels.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Note well the recent confession of Maceo, the rebel General in Cuba, to Mr. Ryan, Consul General Fitzhugh Lee's brother-in-law.

"Our sole Hope of success," says Maceo, "is in American intervention."

Maceo puts on us the responsibility of deciding whether Cuba shall be independent of Spain, and made so by force.

Why should we meddle?

What right have we to force independence on other people? Why should we spend our people's hard-earned and harder-saved dollars and shed their blood to compel others to accept the rule of armed men whom they have not chosen as their rulers, and will not choose? What business is it of ours?

Have we not affairs enough of our own to manage? NATIVE AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1896.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—MARLBOROUGH—Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon.

—HOLLAND—Marshall Field of Chicago and James H. Hoyt of Cleveland.

—WINDSOR—Miguel Covarrubias of the Mexican Legation at Washington.

—BUCKINGHAM—Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn and Mrs. Erastus Corning of Albany.

—PARK AVENUE—William Dean Howells and family and Fulton Paul of Hudson, N. Y.

—MURRAY HILL—Gen. Amasa J. Parker of Albany and Robert K. Smiley of Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Judge William A. Fisher of Baltimore, Milton H. Smith of Louisville, and ex-Mayor Jacob Amos of Syracuse.

—WALDORF—Ex-Attorney General W. H. H. Miller of Indiana and Melville E. Ingalls and Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Cincinnati.

—ASTOR—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington, the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago, and W. W. Ker of Philadelphia.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—Fire in the building at Tenth and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, caused an aggregate loss of $20,000 to John C. Baker & Co., dealers in cod liver oil; the Art Novelty Company, and Charles N. Yost, printer.

—Joseph Todd's silk mill, Paterson, N. J., burned; loss, $50,000. The sufferers besides Todd were Collinge & Nolan and the Reliable and Logan silk firms.

—A store and a tenement house at Fairfield, Conn., the property of W. H. Nicholas, burned; loss, $7,500.

To Democratic Convention—Chicago.

B. & O. R. R. will sell tickets to Chicago and return, $17, July 3, 4, 5, 6; returning until July 12. Ticket offices, 172, 415, and 1,140 Broadway.—Adv.

COLLECTOR RYAN'S TALK

IT DOES NOT EXPRESS THE VIEWS OF CONSUL GENERAL LEE.

The Consul Has Not Expressed His Opinion of the Situation in Cuba—The Revolutionists Repulsed in an Attack on the Fort at Puerto Principe—Four More Men Shot for the Crime of "Rebellion" by the Spanish Soldiers.

HAVANA, June 29.—Consul General Lee was interviewed to-day regarding the statement alleged to have been made by Collector Ryan on his return to the United States from his recent trip to Havana. Gen. Lee said:

"Mr. Ryan has had no authority to speak for me on Cuban matters. I did not talk to him confidentially or otherwise on public questions, and never gave him my views on the situation in the island. Whatever he has said or written is his own opinion, not mine."

One hundred and fifty rebels, under command of Aurelio Batista, attacked the fort defending the City of Puerto Principe. The attack was a vigorous one, but was repulsed. As the rebels were retiring they set fire to two huts close to the fort. The inhabitants of the city were greatly alarmed by the firing.

Candido Crespo and Clemento Martinez were shot yesterday at Matanzas for the crime of rebellion. Hermino and Manuel Gonzalez Gispert, brothers, were shot Thursday at Santiago for the same crime, and for setting fire to numerous buildings.

A party of rebels surprised twelve soldiers who were bathing in the river near Dos Caminos, and killed four of them. The other eight were all wounded.

FILIBUSTERS IN CUSTODY.

The Captain of the Bermuda Under Heavy Bonds for Trial.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 29.—The steamers Three Friends and Richmond were seized by the customs officials this morning. The case will be heard Wednesday. The steamers are charged with engaging in filibustering expeditions, in violation of the treaty between the United States and Spain.

The Three Friends and City of Richmond, as heretofore reported, were brought into this port last Friday by prize crews from the cutter Winona. The cutter captured the steamers north of this city. The City of Richmond had 500 cases of arms and ammunition on board, and nearly 100 Cubans. It is said the arms and ammunition were to be transferred to the Three Friends, and that the latter was to take them to Cuba.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 29.—Capt. Edward G. Rifley, who commanded the steamship Bermuda when she left this port on April 27 on an alleged filibustering expedition to Cuba, was before United States Commissioner Otto this morning and was placed under $10,000 bond for appearance on Friday, when he will be given a preliminary hearing.

The cause of the delay was the failure of the Government to produce the witnesses against the defendant. The witnesses are in Philadelphia, but have been telegraphed to come here at once. The charge against Rifley is based upon the affidavit of Abram Meyers, who swears that on April 27, 1896, in this city, county, and State, Capt. Edward G. Rifley, D. Hart, and Emilio Nunez, did begin and set on foot and provide and prepare the means for a military expedition to be carried on against the territory and dominion of a foreign Prince and people and State, with whom the United States is at peace, viz., the King and Government of Spain and the people of the Spanish Government. The case was transferred to this city for a hearing by order of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, at the request of the defendant, who secured a writ of habeas corpus after having bond fixed by Commissioner Craig in Philadelphia.

Among the interested spectators present this morning was Spanish Consul Soulls of Tampa and Vice Consul Manrigul of this city. The case is deemed of so much importance by the Spanish Government that Consul Soulls is here in person to watch its progress.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC IN CUBA.

The Island a Plague Spot of Infectious Diseases.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Advices received to-day by Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service from Santiago de Cuba state that there are over 100 cases of smallpox in that city. A number of families are down with it within 200 feet of the United States Consulate. The officer making the report states that the whole south coast of Cuba from Cienfuegos to Baracoa is a "plague spot of smallpox," and he advises the quarantine officers in the United States to be on guard to prevent the transmission of the disease to this country.

Dr. Henry S. Caminero, sanitary inspector of the Marine Hospital, in his report on the sanitary condition of Santiago for the week ended June 20 says that the total number of deaths was 86. Of these 39 were from smallpox and 5 from yellow fever. "Smallpox," he says, "is now raging epidemically, the total number of cases so far as known reaching up to about 900. The authorities and citizens are doing all in their power to prevent its ravages as far as possible. Commissions and committees have been organized to succor the poor with medicines and food.

"Yellow fever is also on the increase this week, and affections of the intestinal canal are very common. Malaria, as usual, is causing many deaths. A large shipment of raw hides was prevented on account of non-compliance with the law, which orders such material to be thoroughly disinfected."

In response to a cablegram of inquiry, United States Consul Brice, stationed at Matanzas, Cuba, has notified the Marine Hospital Service that there is no cholera there. He states, however, that yellow fever is prevalent among the troops, and one case of smallpox is reported in the city.

MORE TROOPS FOR CAPE TOWN.

No Recent Change in Britain's Venezuelan Trouble.

LONDON, June 29.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that a battalion of rifles had been ordered to Cape Town, to replace the troops which had been ordered to proceed to Mashonaland.

The Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, said that no recent communication had been received from Venezuela relative to the disputed boundary.

Communications, he said, were being exchanged between the United States and France in regard to the abrogation of the treaty with Madagascar. The Government, he added, had not been advised that the United States Government had yet given up its position in the matter. The position of the United States and that of England, he said, were identical, although there was no concerted action of the two Governments.

SENOR ROMERO'S RESIGNATION.

An Effort to Induce Him to Withdraw It.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 29.—A movement is on foot in the American colony to induce Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister to Washington, to withdraw his resignation, on the ground that he is the best and most acceptable Minister Mexico ever had there.

It is believed that the difficulty, which was caused by an article on the Guatemalan boundary question, published by an official journal, will be smoothed over, as the Mexican Government is anxious to retain his services.

A Royal Misunderstanding Closed.

KIEL, June 29.—The Emperor to-day received Prince Ludwig, heir apparent to the throne of Bavaria, on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. Prince Henry of Prussia was present, and mutual explanations were made concerning the unpleasant incident which occurred at the Moscow banquet, on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar, when Prince Ludwig resented the Chairman's allusion to himself and his fellow South German Princes as members of Prince Henry's suite, and declared that he himself was an independent Bavarian Prince and an ally, not a vassal, of the German Empire. It is understood that complete harmony was restored at to-day's meeting of Princes Henry and Ludwig and the Kaiser.

Baron Fitz-Hardinge Dead.

LONDON, June 29.—Francis William Fitz-Hardinge Berkeley, second Baron Fitz-Hardinge, died to-day. He was seventy years of age.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Theodore D. Wilson.

Theodore D. Wilson, formerly Chief Constructor of the navy, died yesterday at the Boston Navy Yard, of a heat stroke, received while superintending the undocking of the monitor Passaic. Mr. Wilson had been ill for many years during his several terms as Chief Constructor of the navy, but after relinquishing that position he began to recuperate, and had seemingly largely recovered health and strength.

Theodore Delevan Wilson was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 11, 1840, and served a full term of apprenticeship as a shipwright in the Brooklyn Navy Yard under Naval Constructor B. F. Delano. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the volunteer service, and became a non-commissioned officer in Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, New-York State Militia. He went to the front with that regiment April 23, 1861, and served in the first three months' campaign. Upon the return of the regiment, Aug. 3, 1861, he was appointed a carpenter in the navy, and served on the United States steamship Cambridge of the North Atlantic blockading squadron until 1863. The Cambridge was engaged in the first day's fight in Hampton Roads with the Merrimac.

Mr. Wilson was ordered to New-York on special duty with Rear Admiral F. H. Gregory in December, 1863, and under his orders was given direction of the building, repairing, and alteration of many vessels. He was examined and appointed an Assistant Naval Constructor in the navy May 17, 1866, and detailed in charge of the construction department of the Pensacola navy yard. He was detached in December, 1867, and ordered to the navy yard at Philadelphia, where he remained till July 3, 1869, when he was ordered to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., as Instructor in Shipbuilding and Naval Architecture. For four years he remained at that station, and during the Summer of 1870 was sent by the department on special duty to England and France. On July 6, 1873, he was ordered to the navy yard at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Wilson was commissioned a Naval Constructor July 1, 1873, and on June 1, 1874, was sent to the Portsmouth Navy Yard. During his service there he was appointed a member of the first Naval Advisory Board, organized in 1881 by Secretary W. B. Hunt, for formulating a policy for naval rehabilitation. He became Chief Constructor of the navy March 1, 1882, and held that office till July 1891, when he resigned owing to ill health, and secured two years' sick leave.

Mr. Wilson was intimately and directly identified with the designing of all the new ships during the period of his service as Chief Constructor. Constructor Wilson was for many years the senior officer of his corps, and was almost as well known in naval circles abroad as in this country. He was the first American to be elected a member of the English Institute of Naval Architecture, and was prominent in scientific circles. His work on "Shipbuilding, Theoretical and Practical," is the text-book in the Naval Academy, and is used by the profession generally. He was a member of several scientific societies and of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, and Naval Order of the United States.

He leaves a wife, two daughters, and two sons. The elder son is an assistant surgeon in the navy.

George F. Britton.

George F. Britton, who was for seventeen years Secretary of the Board of Charities and Correction, and later the Secretary to one of its successors, the Board of Charities, died Sunday at 32 West Twenty-sixth Street of Bright's disease. He was fifty-four years old.

Mr. Britton was a son of James H. Britton, a former Mayor of St. Louis, and President of the National Bank of Missouri. The father, nearly eighty years old, is living now in Larchmont Manor. When George F. Britton was nineteen years old the civil war started. He fought in the Confederate Army. At the conclusion of the war he entered Yale College and was graduated with the class of '69. He engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in St. Louis first as a partner with James H. Ware & Co. and then as the head of the firm of Britton, Morris & Co. He came to New-York in the late seventies. His father was an intimate friend of Samuel J. Tilden, and Mr. Tilden suggested to Mayor Cooper in 1879 that he appoint Mr. Britton to be Secretary of the Board of Charities and Correction.

Mr. Britton held the position until the board was divided, and then he became Secretary of the Board of Charities. He had been failing for several months, and early in the present year a leave of absence was given him. He did not improve, and March 15 he resigned.

Alfred M. Britton, a brother, is in the life insurance business in Denver, Col. A sister is the wife of Walter Katte, chief engineer of the New-York Central system. A second sister is married to John L. Nesbit, a banker, 40 Wall Street, and living in Yonkers. A third sister is the widow of State Senator Mackin of the Sullivan and Orange County district. She is now traveling abroad.

The funeral will take place at 4 P. M. to-day in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The burial will be in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis.

Miss E. K. Davis, in whose house Mr. Britton lodged, at 32 West Twenty-sixth Street, died only a few hours before he passed away, of a long-standing complaint.

Kirk B. Newell.

Kirk B. Newell, the advertising manager of the American Cereal Company, died Sunday at Alford, Mass., where he was spending the Summer with his family. His death was due to pneumonia. Mr. Newell was forty-eight years old. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., where his father was a well-known Unitarian minister. For a number of years he was connected with the Quaker Mills, at Ravenna, Ohio, and three years ago, when the American Cereal Company was formed, Mr. Newell was made its advertising manager.

He became ill a year ago and went to Cape Breton and spent the Summer there, hoping for a restoration to health, but in this he was disappointed. Mr. Newell and his family went from their home, at Tompkinsville, S. I., to Alford, in the Berkshire Hills, early in this month.

The funeral will take place at Alford this afternoon. Mr. Newell leaves a wife and two children.

Edward Martin.

Edward Martin, formerly of New-York and Mount Vernon, died early Monday at his home, at West Freehold, N. J., aged seventy-six. Mr. Martin was one of New-York's old and respected merchants. He was engaged in the importing business for many years in Lispenard Street, being senior partner of the firm of Martin & Morrison. About twenty years ago he retired from active business and purchased a country home at Freehold, where he had since resided. He took great pleasure in farming, and won many prizes at the agricultural shows of Monmouth County. During his active business career he resided at Mount Vernon, and was Supervisor of that town for several years. He was beloved for his large-hearted hospitality, genial disposition, and great liberality. The funeral will take place on Thursday, July 2, at St. Peter's Church, Freehold, at 3 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

—George G. Fenton, until recently Chief of the Appointment Division of the Post Office Department, died of consumption at Washington yesterday. His home was in Indiana, in which State he had held many county offices and had several times been Chief Clerk of the House.

—Charles Field Haviland died June 12, at Limoges, France. He went to Limoges from the United States in 1851, and became interested in the manufacture of china, in which he continued to the time of his death. He was sixty-three years old.

—Willett Hemingway died yesterday, at Fairhaven, Conn., aged seventy-five years. He had accumulated a fortune of half a million dollars in the oyster trade.

—The Rev. Patrick Wynne of Cincinnati died yesterday at Lowell, Mass., aged twenty-five years. He was ordained in Cincinnati June 17.

—Clemens Weber, who built the first house on the site of Egg Harbor City, died yesterday, aged eighty-seven years.

Half rates to Chicago, via Pennsylvania Railroad, on account of Democratic Convention. Tickets sold July 3, 4, 5, and 6, good to return until July 13th.—Adv.

McKINLEY TALKS TARIFF

NO STRAIGHTFORWARD FINANCIAL DECLARATION.

Replying to the Address Notifying Him of His Nomination for President, He Carefully Avoids the Phrase "Gold Standard"—Nothing in His Speech to Which the Silver Republicans Are Likely to Take Exception.

CANTON, June 29.—Official notice of his nomination for the Presidency was served on Mr. McKinley to-day by the committee appointed to do that work by the St. Louis Convention. The important feature of the ceremony was the failure of the Republican candidate to make a straightforward financial declaration in accordance with the declaration of the convention that nominated him. In his talk in reply to the address of notification, Mr. McKinley carefully avoided the use of the term gold standard. He talked of tariff, protection, and reciprocity with perfect freedom, but in considering the financial question he said not a word to which the craziest silver fanatic could take exception. He did say at the close of his speech that he indorsed the St. Louis platform, but, in view of what he previously had said, and of his studied avoidance of the opportunity to come out in favor of the gold standard, this indorsement did not amount to much, and was regarded by all who heard it as strictly formal and perfunctory.

The Committee of Notification, which had come up from Cleveland on a special train, reached the McKinley residence just after noon. Frank Hiscock, Senator Thurston, C. N. Fairbanks, and Mark Hanna occupied the first carriage. Mr. McKinley met them outside the gate and escorted them to the veranda, where Mrs. McKinley and the Major's mother were seated. Chairs for the committee were placed on the lawn. In chairs back of the committee were seated women of Canton, Columbus, and Cleveland, whose husbands are prominent in Ohio's politics.

The Notification Speech.

The notification speech was made by Senator Thurston, who said:

Gov. McKinley: We are here to perform a pleasant duty assigned us by the Republican National Convention, recently assembled at St. Louis—that of formally notifying you of your nomination as the candidate of the Republican Party for President of the United States. We respectfully request your acceptance of this nomination and your approval of the declaration of the principles adopted by the convention. We assure you that you are the unanimous choice of a united party, and your candidacy will be immediately accepted by the country as an absolute guarantee of Republican success.

Your nomination has been made in obedience to a popular demand whose universality and spontaneity attest the affection and confidence of the plain people of the United States. By common consent you are their champion. Their mighty uprising in your behalf emphasizes the sincerity of their conversion to the cardinal principles of protection and reciprocity as best exemplified in that splendid Congressional act which justly bears your name. Under it this Nation advanced to the culmination of prosperity, far surpassing that of all other peoples and all other times; a prosperity shared in by all sections, all interests, and all classes; by capital and labor, by producer and consumer; prosperity so happily in the money of the people, of popular government that its choicest blessings were most widely distributed among the lowliest toilers and the humblest home.

In 1892 your countrymen, unmindful of your solemn warnings, returned that party to power which reiterated its everlasting opposition to a protective tariff and demanded the repeal of the McKinley act. They sowed the wind. They reaped the whirlwind. The warnings and threats and disasters to the American people from four years of Democratic tariff are vastly greater than those which came to them from four years of civil war.

Out of it all one great good remains. Those who scorned your counsels speedily witnessed the fulfillment of your prophecies, and, even as the scourged and repentant Israelites abjured their stupid idols and returned unquestioning allegiance to Moses and to Moses's God, so now your countrymen, shamed of their errors, turn to you and to those glorious principles for which you stand, in the full belief that only through the return of Republican platform the end of the wilderness has come, and the promised land of American prosperity is again to them an insured inheritance.

But your nomination means more than the indorsement of a protective tariff, of reciprocity, of sound money, and of honest finance, for all of which you have so steadfastly stood. [Sic.] It means an indorsement of your heroic youth, your fruitful years of arduous public service, your sterling patriotism, your stalwart Americanism, your Christian character, and the purity, fidelity, and simplicity of your private life. In all these things you are the typical American; for all these things you are the chosen leader of the people.

God give you strength so to bear the honors and meet the duties of that great office for which you are now nominated, and to which you will be elected, that your Administration will enhance the dignity and power and glory of this Republic, and secure the safety, welfare, and happiness of its liberty-loving people.

McKinley Accepts the Nomination.

Mr. McKinley's speech accepting the nomination was typewritten. He read it carefully, sticking close to the text. It was as follows:

Senator Thurston and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention: To be selected as their Presidential candidate by a great party convention, representing so vast a number of the people of the United States, is a most distinguished honor, for which I would not conceal my high appreciation, although deeply sensible of the great responsibilities and duties and my inability to bear them without the generous and constant support of my fellow-countrymen. Great as is the honor conferred, equally arduous and important is the duty imposed, and in accepting the one I assume the other, relying upon the patriotic devotion of the people to the best interests of our beloved country and the sustaining care and aid of Him without whose support all we do is empty and vain.

Should the people ratify the choice of the great convention for which you speak, my only aim will be to promote the public good, which in America is always the good of the greatest number, the honor of our country, and the welfare of the people.

The questions to be settled in the National contest this year are as serious and important as any of the great governmental problems that have contested on the past quarters of a century. They command a sober judgment and a settlement free from partisan prejudice and passion, beneficial to ourselves and befitting the honor and grandeur of the Republic. They touch every interest of every common country. Our industrial supremacy, our productive capacity, our business and commercial prosperity, our labor and its rewards, our National credit and currency, our proud financial honor, and our splendid free citizenship—the birthright of every American—are all involved in the pending campaign, and thus every home in the land is directly and intimately connected with their proper settlement. Great are the issues involved in the coming election, and eager and earnest the people for their right determination.

Our domestic trade must be won back, and our idle working people employed in gainful occupations, at American wages. Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world, and our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by adverse National legislation, reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products. Protection and reciprocity, twin measures of a true American policy, should again command the earnest encouragement of the Government at Washington. Public confidence must be resumed, and the skill, the energy, and the capital of our country find ample employment at home, sustained, encouraged, and defended against the unequal competition and serious disadvantages with which they are now contending.

The Government of the United States must raise enough money to meet both its current expenses and increasing needs. Its revenues should be so raised as to protect the material interests of our people with the largest possible draft upon their resources, and maintain that high standard of civilization which has distinguished our country for more than a century of its existence. The income of the Government, I repeat, should equal its necessary and proper expenditures. A failure to pursue this policy has compelled the Government to borow money, in a time of peace, to sustain its credit and pay its daily expenses. This policy should be reversed, and that, too, as speedily as possible.

It must be apparent to all, regardless of past party ties or affiliations, that it is our paramount duty to provide adequate means for the expenditures of the Government economically and prudently administered. This the Republican Party has heretofore done, and this I confidently believe it will do in the future, the party is again intrusted with power in the executive and legislative branches of our Government.

The National credit, which has thus far fortunately resisted every assault upon it, must, and will, be preserved and strengthened. If sufficient revenues are provided for the support of the Government, there will be no necessity for borrowing money and increasing the public debt. The complaint of the people is not against the Administration for borrowing money and issuing bonds to preserve the credit of the country, but against the ruinous policy which has made this necessary, owing to the policy which has been inaugurated. The inevitable effect of such a policy is seen in the deficiency in the United States Treasury, except as it is replenished by loans, and in the distress of the people who are suffering because of the scant demand for either their labor or the products of their labor. Here is the fundamental trouble, the remedy for which is Republican opportunity and duty.

During all the years of Republican control following resumption, there was a steady reduction of the public debt, while the gold reserve was sacredly maintained, and our currency and credit preserved without depreciation, taint, or suspicion. If we would restore this policy that brought us unexampled prosperity for more than thirty years under the most trying conditions ever known in this country—the policy by which we made and bought more goods at home and sold more abroad—the trade balance would be quickly turned in our favor, and gold would come to us and not go from us in the settlement of all such balances in the future.

The party that supplied by legislation the vast revenues for the conduct of our greatest war, that promptly restored the credit of the country at its close, that from its abundant revenues paid off a large share of the debt incurred in this war, and that resumed specie payments, and placed our paper currency upon a sound and enduring basis, can be safely trusted to preserve both our credit and currency with honor, stability, and inviolability. The American people hold the financial honor of our Government as sacred as our flag, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigilance. They hold its preservation above party fealty, and have often demonstrated that party ties avail nothing when the spotless credit of our country is threatened.

The money of the United States, and every kind or form of it, whether of paper, silver, or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at par in any and every commercial centre of the globe. The sagacious and far-seeing policy of the great men who founded our Government, the teachings and acts of the wisest financiers at every stage in our history, the steadfast faith and splendid achievements of the great party to which we belong, and the genius and integrity of our people have always demanded this, and will ever maintain it. The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage earner, and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any Government creditor.

The contest this year will not be waged upon lines of theory and speculation, but in the

CYCLE PARADE IN JERSEY

SUMMER COLONISTS ALONG THE COAST TO MANAGE IT.

It Will Take Place on Saturday Afternoon, July 18—Valuable Trophies Will Be Offered for Clubs and Individuals and Competition Will Be Keen—Metropolitan Organizations to be in Line, Going to the Shore by Special Train.

The cycling enthusiasts of the Summer colony along the Jersey coast from Seabright to Spring Lake are going to follow the fashion and give a parade on Saturday afternoon, July 18.

A fat pool has been collected, and some of the finest prizes ever offered to riders of the silent steed will be won in the procession. The gentlemen interested are all prominent in business and social circles, and are bound to make the event a pocket edition of the great event held on the Boulevard in this city on June 6. Neither time nor money will be spared in making the arrangements.

Some of the gentlemen who have identified themselves with the parade are Joseph J. O'Donohue, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War; James C. Fargo, George M. Pullman, Thomas T. Eckert, Jefferson Seligman, Arthur Goodspeed, George J. Gould, Carroll Livingston, John A. McCall, Richard Meares, William R. Hearst, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., Walter Hildreth, Fred Hoey, J. H. Inman, Harvey Durand, Rufus Blodgett, Max Arnheim, Thomas Eckert, Jr., Simon Borg, Adolph Lewisohn, Edward Kelly, Robert E. Maclay, H. R. Bernheimer, Archie Thomson, Albert Nathan, Col. H. O'Donohue, Leo Speyer, William Pyle, Maurice Untermeyer, Franklin Murphy, A. Saks, Edward Kemp, R. V. Jordan, Franklin Bien, Samuel Stiefel, M. S. Wormser, Louis Ralston, William Ralston, D. M. Hildreth, P. F. Brunner, Campbell Clark, J. H. Rhodes, H. L. Horton, Jacob Rothschild, T. J. O'Donohue, Jesse Wasserman, H. B. Moore, Joseph Rothschild, Max Blieman, Frederick Potts, E. Wasserman, Charles Coulter, George R. Sheldon, Henry G. Halelo, C. Minzesheimer, Louis Shaeffer, D. M. Hildreth, James Parley, P. J. Casey, James and A. Y. Pringle, L. Levy, George Arents, William Ellas, John McClentick, and William Prentice.

At a meeting of this committee yesterday the prize list was decided upon as follows:

Two prizes for visiting clubs.
Two prizes for New-Jersey clubs.
Two prizes for women, gracefulness and costume to be judged.
Two prizes for men, gracefulness and costume to count.
Two prizes for decorated wheels.
Two prizes for the boys' division.
Two prizes for the girls' division.
One prize for the best fancy costume.
One prize for the most grotesque costume.
Special prize for best decorated combination tandem.
A handsome banner to the florist who decorates the winning wheel.
Special prize for the best-appearing military club.

In the competitions for the club prizes the uniform and numbers will count. The prizes in each instance will be both desirable and costly, and well worth the winning.

In the club contests such crack organizations as the Harlem Wheelmen, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Century Wheelmen, and South Brooklyn Wheelmen will appear, and there will be others from this vicinity. The local men will go to the scene of the parade on a special train. Other details of the event will be announced in a few days.

WHEELMEN TO FIX THE PATH.

Permission Given Them to Place the Erie Canal Path in Condition.

ALBANY, June 29.—Superintendent Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works has granted permission to the North End Wheelmen of this city to place the blue line tide of the towpath of the Erie Canal, between Thacher Street and Port Schuyler in proper condition for bicycle travel. This is a distance of nearly six miles.

John A. McGinty, the Secretary of the association, wrote to Mr. Aldridge asking that the permission granted be given, saying that all that would be necessary would be to fill in the gulleys and perform a little leveling work here and there along the path.

Mr. McGinty said he was satisfied that the work would result in giving the wheelmen an excellent path. Mr. Aldridge is a great admirer of the wheel, and has two, one at his home in Rochester and one here in Albany.

It is thought that this work on the Albany end of the canal is but the beginning of a movement to have the wheelmen in the various cities and villages along the canal improve the blue line side of the towpath on the canal in their localities, and that it will not be long before a riding path through to Buffalo will be provided.

Cyclists' Suggestions Noted.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday and decided that the application of the New-York City Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen for a revision of the ordinances relating to vehicles, and which guarantees additional security to the bicycle, should be referred to Messrs. Percy & Collins, the lawyers who are at work revising all of the ordinances of the city. The Law Committee also appointed President Jerolomon as a committee of one to consult with Corporation Counsel Scott as to the right of the Civil Service Commissioners to include the clerks and messengers of the Board of Aldermen in the new classification. Aldermen are very jealous of any abridgement of their very small appointing power.

Backus Puts a Chip on His Shoulder.

Here is a chance for would-be colored champions. When Zimmerman, the "Jersey Skeeter," was in Europe winning francs and admiration, he had an ebony rubber known as Buckus. Backus is now in this city, and to a certain extent is trying to emulate the speed and sangfroid of his former master. He thinks he has plenty of the former, and is anxious to meet in a track duel any young colored gentleman of good character. He thinks about $50 would be the proper purse to stimulate him, and hopes that too many will not speak out at once. Acceptances of this open challenge should be sent to John Backus, 1,790 Broadway.

Tourists Make 79 Miles a Day.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., June 29.—Walton Aborn and M. Arthur Richardson of Chicago, arrived at their former home, Crystal Lake, last night, having made the entire distance from Chicago on wheels. The cyclometers registered 1,027 miles. The actual riding time was thirteen days; the average distance covered per day, 79 miles; longest run, first day, to Mishawaka, 110 miles; last day's run, from Nassau, N. Y., to Crystal Lake, 107 miles. They started on the 16th and had a day's rain, and spent one day with friends. They started on June 14. The riders had mailed envelopes showing their arrival at the principal towns.

Prizes for the Diamond Meet.

The following is the list of prizes for the diamond race meet to be held at the new bicycle track in Flushing on the Fourth:

Mile Race for Novices.—Gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Mile Open.—Diamond ring, $35; diamond scarf pin, $15; dress-suit case, $5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Diamond scarf pin, $35; diamond locket, $15; pearl scarf pin, $5.

Half-Mile Race for Boys.—Gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Two-Mile Race for Tandem Teams.—Diamond cuff buttons, $35; diamond link buttons, $10.

Fun for Huguenot Wheelmen.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 29.—The Huguenot Wheelmen have scheduled the following club runs for next month: July 1, to Port Chester; 5th, to Fort Schuyler; 8th, to New-York City; 12th, to Tarrytown; 16th, to Oakland Beach; 19th, to Coney Island; 22d, to City Island; 26th, to Rye Lake. The Huguenots will go swimming on Saturday next, and will have a clambake. Those on the Entertainment Committee are Frank Carpenter, G. Smith, Henry Thompson, Jr., and J. Hadden.

Triangles Going to Asbury.

The Triangle Wheelmen will have an outing on the Fourth of July, going to Asbury Park. The trip will be by the steamer Monmouth of the Sandy Hook Line to Atlantic Highlands pier, thence by wheel to the Park. The return journey will be made in time to connect with the boat leaving the Highlands at 5:30 P. M., arriving at Rector Street at 7:15 o'clock. The start will be made from the clubhouse at 8 A. M.

Unattached wheelmen are cordially invited to join in the outing.

Millburn Prizes to be Distributed.

The winners of prizes in the Irvington-Millburn road race will receive their trophies at the Astor House on Thursday evening. Some very desirable articles make up the long prize list, and an interesting time is looked for when the hardy road racers take their pick. They will choose in the order in which they finished.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Somebody has been keeping tabs on the amateurs who rode in the paces on the State circuit, and this is how the points are divided: I. A. Powell, 50; F. F. Goodwin, 33; Ray Dawson, 21; F. F. Barry, 13; C. W. Davis, 8; A. J. Pendergast, 8; C. S. Henshaw, 6; W. M. Peckham, 5; F. W. Palmer, 4; George Reith, 4; W. A. Barbeau, 4; F. B. Stow, 4; A. J. Latham, 3; Walter Roome, 3; E. D. Stevens, 3; L. A. Tucker, 3; G. E. Ruppert, 2; C. E. Tunnicliffe, 2; R. W. Pierce, 2; A. S. Lee, 2; G. E. Espenheim, 2; E. E. Denison, 2; Wiese Hammer, 2. One point each was scored by G. E. Underhill, F. L. Trappe, C. S. Scoville, C. V. Horan, Ray Duer, C. H. Ogden, and F. Smith.

—The South Brooklyn Wheelmen scored a social success with their annual ball at Feltman's Pavilion, Coney Island, on Saturday night. The Committee of Arrangements comprised V. L. Getman, Chairman; Frank Benson, John W. Turner, L. H. Shanks, A. E. Eckerson. Assistants—J. P. Girard, A. W. Hudson, C. M. Tribken, J. C. Goudy, Harry Denninger.

—In his mile exhibition, paced by a "quad," at the meet of the Kings County Wheelmen on Saturday, "Charlie" Earl did the first two-thirds in 1:15 3-5, which is now the record under the conditions. The old mark was 1:16, and it was made on Nov. 2, 1893, by "Johnnie" Johnson.

—The Century and Harlem Wheelmen contemplate giving race meets at the Manhattan Beach track. The great success of the Kings County Wheelmen has prompted them to become promoters. The Kings County Club cleared $2,500 at its matinée.

—Bicycle jewelry is just now having a big sale. Scarf pins with bicycle emblems are made in attractive designs. Bicycle watch chains are very popular.

RUSIE'S FINE WAS PROPER.

So Decided by National League Directors Yesterday.

PITTSBURG, June 29.—The Board of Directors of the National League held a meeting in this city to-day and decided that the fine of $100 imposed on Pitcher Amos Rusie last year at Baltimore for alleged drunkenness by President Freedman of the New-York Club was just and proper.

Oliver Tebeau, Manager-Captain of the Cleveland team, was also remembered by the Directors, and will receive a letter informing him that he has been fined $200 for gross misconduct on the ball field, and if he does not settle within ten days he will be ineligible to play on any League grounds.

The entire board did not sit, Messrs. Von Der Horst of Baltimore and Stuckey of Louisville being absent. The members in attendance were President Kerr of Pittsburg, President Soden of Boston, President Hart of Chicago, and President Wagner of Washington.

The session, which was secret, lasted five or six hours.

Decker Arrested in an Old Case.

Detective Sergt. Cuff of the District Attorney's office yesterday arrested Arthur Decker, alleged to be an old-time green-goods man. He was indicted in February, 1888, for a green-goods swindle, operated with "Buck" Hawley. Decker was released on bail, furnished by a Mrs. Thompson, who now lives with the Little Sisters of the Poor, in East Eighty-eighth Street. He was extradited to New-Jersey, and tried at Trenton for using the mails to distribute green-goods circulars. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. It was said that he had been leading an honest life of late. He was committed to the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail. It is a question whether he can be tried by the New-York authorities on the same complaint for which he was sentenced in New-Jersey. His arrest was caused because the estate of Mrs. Thompson, his surety, is in process of settlement, owing to the death of her sister.

The Cousens's Inquest.

Coroner Hoeber held an inquest yesterday as to the cause of the death of Miss Leonora Cousens, an actress, who died on June 10 under suspicious circumstances. The jury found that Miss Cousens came to her death through the performance of an operation by some person unknown. Dr. Anna Stevens, who had been arrested in connection with the case, took the stand and denied that she had any knowledge of Miss Cousens's condition. When the jury brought in its verdict Dr. Stevens shook hands with every member of it.

Daughters of the Revolution Meet.

The final meeting for the season of the Daughters of the Revolution was held yesterday afternoon in the Assembly Hall of the Presbyterian Building, at 156 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, President of the society, occupied the chair. It was expected that the question of consolidating with the Daughters of the American Revolution would be discussed, but it was decided to postpone the subject until the October meeting. The revision of the constitution was the only matter discussed.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...4:32	Sun sets...7:35
Moon rises..10:48	HIGH WATER JUNE 30.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
11:16 A. M.	11:46 A. M.	1:35 A. M.
11:16 P. M.	11:41 P. M.	1:30 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 30.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Kansas City	Savannah	June 27
Paris	Southampton	June 24
Westernland	Antwerp	June 20

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

Alamo	Galveston	June 24
Aurania	Liverpool	June 23
Elysia	Gibraltar	June 17
Finance	Colon	June 24
Manitou	Swansea	June 17
Orizaba	Havana	June 27

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	June 29
Brooklyn City	Swansea	June 18
California	Hamburg	June 18
El Dorado	New-Orleans	June 27
Germanic	Liverpool	June 24
Hekla	Christiansand	June 20
Lahn	Bremen	June 24
Munchen	Bremen	June 20

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

Comanche	Jacksonville	June 30
New-York	Southampton	June 27
Normannia	Hamburg	June 25

SATURDAY, JULY 4.

Chateau Lafitte	Bordeaux	June 21
Colorado	Hull	June 20
Etruria	Liverpool	June 27
Hindoo	Hull	June 20
La Touraine	Havre	June 27

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Spree	June 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Nacoochee	June 30	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Seminole	June 30	Charleston	2 Bowling Gr.
Advance	June 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
City of Perth	July 1	Cape Colony	115 Prod. Ex.
El Mar	July 1	N. Orleans	Pier 26 N. R.
Muriel	July 1	Demerara	39 Broadway.
Alps	July 1	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Caribbee	July 1	W'd Isl'ds	39 Broadway.
St. Paul	July 1	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	July 1	Havana	113 Wall St.
George Dumois	July 1	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
Majestic	July 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	July 1	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Kansas City	July 1	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Columbia	July 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orinoco	July 2	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Santiago	July 2	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Edam	July 2	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Colorado	July 3	Brunswick	Pier 21 E. R.
Saratoga	July 3	Havana	113 Wall St.
Hibernian	July 3	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Caracas	July 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Iroquois	July 3	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	July 3	Gonaives	24 State St.
Leona	July 4	Galveston	Pier 21 E. R.
Veendam	July 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Lucania	July 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
City of Rome	July 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	July 4	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Paris	July 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Hudson	July 4	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Mobile	July 4	London	1 Broadway.
Prussia	July 4	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fulda	July 4	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	July 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	July 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	July 7	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Silvia	July 7	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Rio Grande	July 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	July 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	July 8	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	July 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of California	July 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Finance	July 9	Colon	29 Broadway.
Rio Grande	July 10	Brunswick	Pier 21 E. R.
Portia	July 10	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Etruria	July 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	July 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	July 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	July 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	July 11	London	1 Broadway.
Origen	July 11	No. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Phoenicia	July 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	July 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Rma	July 11	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	July 11	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Concho	July 11	Galveston	Pier 21 E. R.
Havel	July 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	July 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	July 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	July 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	July 15	La Guayra	135 Front St.
A. Victoria	July 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Persia	July 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Manitoba	July 18	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	July 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	July 18	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Furnessia	July 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	July 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Trave	July 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	July 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	July 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	July 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	July 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Scandia	July 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Umbria	July 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	July 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	July 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	July 25	London	1 Broadway.
Circassia	July 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aller	July 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Spree	July 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	July 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, June 29.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Jenkins, Philadelphia, in ballast to New-York Shipping Company.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Meier, Genoa June 18, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M. 28th.

SS Salerno, (Ger.,) Schamberg, Santos June 5, via Rio Janeiro, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Richmond, Davis, Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Saratoga, Buck, Tampico June 21, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 A. M.

SS Etruria, (Ger.,) Roerder, Rosario May 18, with sugar to order—vessel to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Tijomo, (Norw.,) Bjonnes, Demerara June 19, with sugar and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS F. W. Brune, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool June 19, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 11:44 A. M.

SS Pawnee, Robinson, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Sansom, Kingston June 14, via Port Limon, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London June 18, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Colorado, Burrows, Brunswick June 26, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Saratoga, (of Liverpool,) Davidson, Calcutta 130 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Frederica, (of St. John, N. B.,) Ryder, Barbados, via Delaware Breakwater, 31 ds, with sugar to Middleton & Co.—vessel to Scammell Brothers.

Bark Alexandra, (Dan.,) Nielsen, Port Spain May 23, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Emilia, (Br.,) Harring, Nash, Cienfuegos 22 ds, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Benjamin Perkins—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig L. G. Crosby, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Percy, St. Johns, Puerto Rico, via Delaware Breakwater, 18 ds, with sugar to Czarnikow, McDougall & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Harry Stewart, (of Bear River, N. S.,) Brinton, Cienfuegos, via Delaware Breakwater, 21 ds, with sugar to Benjamin Perkins—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze, hazy.

Sailed.

Ships Daniel Barnes, for Zanzibar; Mozambique, for Calcutta.

Barks Henry Norwell, for Brunswick; Bonnie Doon, for Rio Janeiro.

Spoken.

Ship Indore, (Br.,) Parry, from New-York May 9 for Shanghai, was spoken May 24 in lat 33 N, lon 44 W.

Ship S. J. Hitchcock, (Amer.,) Gates, from New-York May 19 for San Francisco, was spoken June 10 in lat 25 N, lon 32 W.

Bark Drumelton, (Br.,) Smith, from New-York March 28 for Shanghai, was spoken April 16 in lat 32 N, lon 40 W.

Bark Semantha, (Br.,) Crowe, from New-York April 29 for Shanghai, was spoken June 5 in lat 14 S, lon 37 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 29.—SS Betty, (Aust.,) Capt. Nicolich, from New-York June 7 for Genoa, Venice, and Trieste, passed Gibraltar June 23.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Manca, from Trieste, Venice, &c., for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York June 17 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New-York June 16 for Flushing, for orders, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York June 18 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Cundall (Br.) sld. from Huelva for New-York June 22.

SS Evelyn, (Br.,) Capt. Horner, sld. from Huelva for New-York June 23.

SS Svevnum, (Port.,) Capt. Jansen, sld. from Oporto for New-York June 24.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New-York June 27.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from Leith for New-York yesterday.

SS Elbruz (Br.) sld. from Barry for New-York to-day.

SS George Heaton, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New-York June 4, arr. at Gibraltar June 24.

SS Incharran, (Br.,) Capt. McDonald, from New-York June 7 for Kurrachee, arr. at Algiers June 24.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York June 11, arr. at Amsterdam June 26.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York June 13 for Leith and Dundee, arr. at Greenock June 21st.

SS Woolwich, (Br.,) Capt. Raeburn, from New-York April 5, via Jeddah, &c., arr. at Shanghai yesterday.

SS City of Dublin, (Br.,) Capt. Rae, from New-York June 6 for Aden, Singapore, Hongkong, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from Genoa, sld. from Gibraltar for New-York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New-York, arr. at Gibraltar at 8 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Cassens, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from New-York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New-York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore Points.

DOUBLE SERVICE. Steamers PRISCILLA, PURITAN, PLYMOUTH, and PILGRIM in commission. A fine Orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., at

5:30 P. M., week days and Sundays for Fall River direct, connecting with express trains due Boston 7:00 and 8:00 A. M. This steamer touches at Newport Monday mornings only at 3:15.

6:30 P. M., week days only for Newport and Fall River, due Newport 4:00 A. M., leave Newport 6:00 A. M., due Fall River 7:00 A. M., connecting with express train due Boston 9:15.

Address, with 2c. postage, O. Box 452, N. Y. City, for folder containing full time table and list of Summer literature.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Point Dock with trains for points in the Catskill Mountains, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Through usual railroad tickets sold at Poughkeepsie, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New-York Transfer Company's offices, and other principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn.

PROVIDENCE LINE

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE for Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave Pier 36, N. R., daily, at 6 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts,
VIA **NORWICH LINE.**

Steamers CITY OF LOWELL & CITY OF WORCESTER leave Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M., except Sunday.
FINE ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15; Sat's, 1:45 P. M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30; Sat's, 2 P. M.
For CRAWSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURG, NEW-HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Catskill Evening Line from foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 130th St., 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodation for horses and carriages; bicycles free: send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 138d St., N. R., 6:25 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS, FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 163d St., 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

BIJYCLES.

FOURTH OF JULY SALE.

$15 Bicycle-Golf Suits,
Box bottoms.
DURING THIS SALE,
8.75

$20 Golf-Bicycle Suits,
Sacks and Norfolks, English Cloth, Box Extensions.
DURING THIS SALE,
11.25

$20 English Serge Tennis and Outing Suits, . . **7.00**
$12 English Flannel Tennis and Outing Suits, **5.00**

Bicycle Shoes, $1.50, $2.25, $3.50. Hosiery, 48c., 98c., $2.00. Hose Supporters, 10c. Belts, 5c., 19c., 48c., 50c. Bicycle and Vacation Knickerbockers, $1.50, $2.50, $3.00. Caps, 25c., 39c., 69c. Outing Shirts, 50c. Touring Sweaters, $1.50. Bathing Trunks, 19c., 35c., 50c. Bathing Suits, 75c., 98c., $1.50 up.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 126-130 Nassau St.

A.—

Columbia Bicycles
SALESROOM
306 FIFTH AVE. (Near 31st St.)
HARTFORDS, $45.70.
TRICYCLES, $150.
REPAIRING AND RENTING.

1,000 NEW BICYCLES $29.50.
LADIES or GENTS.
200 MODERN SPECIALS, $39.
(REGULAR $100 WHEELS.)
1,000 New Bicycles, Ladies, $35.00,
1,000 New Bicycles, Gents, $35.00.
GUARANTEED GOODS.
500 Second-hand Wheels, $6 up.
Columbia, 23; Victor, 19; Ormonde, 19; Rudge, 15; Remington, 25; Liberty, 22; Hummer, 25; Raleigh, 30; Crescent, 20; Crawford, 22; Carrier Tricycle, 39.
HIGH GRADE '96 ERIES, STOCKTONS, NORWOODS, BELLIS, RELIANCE, GENDRONS, NONPAREILS, AT CUT RATES.
WE EXCHANGE OLD BICYCLES.
NONPAREIL CYCLE CO.,
In Basement, n'r B'way. 10 BARCLAY ST.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Europe must be directed "per Spree";) at 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship City of Perth, via Cape Town, (letters must be directed "per City of Perth.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM, (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown, for Belgium, direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre; at 6:30 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris";) at 6:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Lucania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Colombia and Venezuela must be directed "per Panama";) at 1 PM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Castilian Prince; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Clymois, via Port Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica and Guatemala,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 12 M for Inagua and Haiti per steamship Schleswig; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Demarara direct, per steamship Muriel, (letters for Barbados must be directed "per Muriel";) at 1 PM for Barbados direct, North Brazil, &c., per steamship Polycarp, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 3 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Port William.

FRIDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for G

LOCKED IN REFRIGERATOR

TWO BUTCHERS NEARLY FROZEN AT THE STATE CAMP.

Routine Work Was Begun in the Rain at Peekskill—Religious Services Held by the Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman, Chaplain of the Eighth Regiment—Stars and Stripes Lowered to the Notes of the National Anthem.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 28.—Rain plink-plunking on 600 canvas roofs caused the State camp on Peekskill plateau to stir uneasily before the reveille to-day.

The band and drum corps plodding around the borders of the camp in water-soaked overcoats sounding the call at 5 o'clock aroused the men to a lazy day that has had little romance or martial glitter about it.

As the drills were cut out of the routine because it was Sunday, the men took their time in dressing and cleaning their quarters.

The assembly for roll call took place at 5:45. Then the men had nothing to do but to lounge in their tents for an hour and a half, waiting for breakfast and grumbling about the weather.

The ceremony of guard mount occurred in the drizzle at 8:15 o'clock. Capt. Frank O. Souvan, Company D, Eighth Regiment, was Officer of the Day. The senior officer of the guard was First Lieut. John L. Nice of the Twenty-fifth Separate Company, and the junior officer of the guard was Second Lieut. Uhlman, who, with a Sergeant, two Corporals, and eight men, held the outpost at Annsville Creek, at the foot of the bluff.

The guard was inspected by Lieut. Col. McCrosky Butt, Twelfth Regiment. He informed the members of the guard that their general soldierly bearing was poor and their movements far from precise. The guard did look rather slouchy, but it is a little difficult to be calm and trim in appearance with the water trickling down your rifle barrel and a cape weighted with moisture dragging at your shoulders. Lieut. Col. Butt put the forty-eight men assigned to the guard for to-morrow through a drill this afternoon.

The rain quit about the time the first detail of the guard was stationed, but it fell again intermittently all day.

The Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman, the Chaplain of the Eighth Regiment, held a religious service in the Young Men's Christian Association tent at 11 A. M. Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., and about 200 other officers and men in camp attended. The Young Men's Christian Association tent adjoins the parade ground, where the grass is good, and eight or ten cows, with bells on two or three of them, strolled that way. The bells kept up such a rattling that two of the mounted guard of Squadron A were sent for by Col. Chauncey to drive the cows into the woods again.

Mike Hallam, a butcher, and a man working with him, went into the big new meat refrigerator about noon. H. C. Duncan, the caterer, saw the door open, and sent a negro helper to close it. He let down the hasp on the outside and went away. There was no latch on the inside of the door, the walls were a foot thick, and the narrow glass windows were high beyond reach. The men were in their shirt sleeves and the temperature was 35°.

They pounded on the door with a piece of scantling and yelled with all their might. No one heard them for an indefinite length of time. They say they were locked up for an hour, and Mr. Duncan says that the time could not have been more than ten or fifteen minutes.

Patrick Campbell, a laborer, heard the smothered sounds of a commotion inside the refrigerator, and opened the door. The butchers were found shaking with cold and fright.

More than 100 women visited the camp, coming over by boat from Peekskill, or driving in from the country round about. Adjt. Tredwell of the Twenty-second Regiment, Second Lieut. Lyman of the First Battery, and Major Ives of the Signal Corps were among the military visitors.

An excursion of the friends of the Eighth will go up from the city Thursday, the day of Squadron A's games.

The evening parade in full uniform, with the reviewing officers mounted and the Seventy-fourth Regiment Band playing, began thirty-five minutes before sunset.

Squadron A men, with their yellow-faced uniforms, made a bright picture. The 163 horsemen in the ranks looked to the inexpert eye as though they were 500. The pounding of hoofs on the turf and the rattle of equipments as the column left the parade ground at a stiff trot for the stables sounded like a low roll of thunder.

The custom heretofore has been to lower the flag with one drop as the sunset gun was fired. For the first time, this evening the flag was hauled down, as it is on a man-of-war, by beginning with the first note of the National Anthem and drawing down the flag by an almost imperceptible motion, until as the last note sounds the Stars and Stripes are at the bottom of the staff. Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has made the new regulation.

The moist night closed in early and covered the innocent skylarking of the youths in the ranks. The band gave a concert between 8 and 9 o'clock.

The drills for the week have been laid out with a design to give the infantry men and officers the full company and regimental tactics on the field. The early morning drill to-morrow is the platoon in extended order, each company being broken into two platoons, and each platoon into two sections of not less than eight men each.

The early Tuesday morning drill handles the platoons in extended order—that is, the platoon as if on the firing line. It is deployed as sections, squads, and individual skirmishers. In other morning drills the companies are handled on the field separately in extended order.

Three forenoon drills during the week are for the purpose of schooling the battalions in closed-order movements. On the other forenoons of the week will be regimental manoeuvres in closed order. The theory of the encampment is that the New-York State regiments will have had far more battalion and regimental drills than regular army regiments.

PAVONIA YACHTS TO RACE.

Entries for the Regatta to be Sailed Down the Bay.

The twenty-seventh annual regatta of the Pavonia Yacht Club will take place to-day in New-York Bay. The judges will be George E. Gartland, A. F. Adams, and H. W. Kilbourne. The steamboat Myndert Starin will accompany the yachts over the course, sailing from the Morris Street dock, Jersey City, at 9:30 o'clock, and Pier 18 North River, (Cortlandt Street,) this city, at 10 o'clock. The entries are as follows:

Schooners.—Azalea, Commodore D. W. Kohn.

Yawls.—Sea Gull, Arch McInnes.

Cabin Sloops and Cutters, 32 to 38 Feet.—Princess, Frederick Thomas; Forsyth, Alexander F. Roe; Aliris, J. A. Constant.

Cabin Sloops and Cutters, 27 to 32 Feet.—Helen, L. M. Kayser.

Cabin Sloops and Cutters, Under 27 Feet.—Cygnet, Maxwell E. More; Millie, C. H. Benson; Nomad, W. B. Growtage.

Open Sloops, 23 to 27 Feet.—Lizzie L., W. E. Lissenden; Viola, J. E. Collins; Clara S., J. W. Seliger, Jr.; Elcas, T. G. Roach.

Open Sloops, Under 23 Feet.—Sybilla, John Kurstciner; Mosquito, F. H. Heglar.

Cabin Catboats, over 23 Feet.—Lizzie V., W. P. Vreeland; Step Lively, F. M. Randall; Molly Bawn, Frank M. Brown; Square, R. Pringle; Vespa, John A. Denin; Lizzie M., E. Merish; Mary B., John W. Bolen; Mary H., William E. Eleworth.

Cabin Catboats, Under 23 Feet.—Annie J., G. W. James; Bessie, John Ward; H. H. Holmes, A. J. Keyser; Breezy Drift, William T. Bernard; Oriole, L. W. Forbell; Presto, F. M. Randall; Madge, H. Lindeman.

Catboats, 20 to 25 Feet.—Henry Dauer, J. F. Dougherty; Marie, Baron Schaffner; Fay, Carmer & Schoverling; Tempest, William H. Houghwout; Marie, (2,) John Kretzmer; Eureka, William Dunham; Defiance, M. K. Lober.

Open Catboats, 18 to 20 Feet.—Baby, Frank Taylor; H. C. Miner, Charles Rae; Minnie H., J. J. Housmann; Nereid, H. E. Knapp; Triton, W. B. Adams; Minnie, M. Gilmartin; Emma K., W. W. Poland; Qui Vive, A. Spear.

Catboats, 18 Feet and Under.—Millie, C. A. Passmore; Lilly, George Smith; Chic, "Jack" Wilson; Adele Rae, Charles Rae; Cinch, Warren Hubbard; Maggie P., C. H. Lissenden; Clytie, M. P. Fisher.

The Regatta Committee is composed of Norman L. Rowe, L. Mitteldorf, and B. H. McClain.

Vice President Stevenson's Plans.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 28.—Vice President Stevenson will leave Cape May in the morning for Washington. He said to-day he would probably go to the Chicago Convention direct from Washington.

WILL DECORATE WITH FLOWERS.

Washington Gardeners Getting Ready for the Christian Endeavorers.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Much enthusiasm is manifested here over the arrangements for the International Christian Endeavor Convention, which will be held here in July. The officials in charge of the public parks and gardens have laid out the Christian Endeavor monogram and combination of the letters "Y. P. S. C. E." in flowers and gayly colored leaves. The work of floral decoration will be artistic, and will make the many parks of the city additionally attractive.

The largest design will be just east of the Washington Monument, on a triangular plat. In the centre is an immense circular bed, in which are planted 1,200 plants of various shades, harmoniously blended and symmetrically arranged. The large silver star in the centre, an emblem which has been adopted by the convention, finds conspicuous space in the centre of the convention flag. The plants will be in full development in July, and the bright silver of the star and brilliant red of the lettering, together with the rich gold of the scrollwork, will make this bed one of the finest and most attractive, as well as the largest, in the city.

The churches also are actively planning for elaborate decorations. The National colors, of course, will play an important part in these, and, in addition, the special colors of the State which each church will entertain will be used effectively. The business houses of Washington are quite accustomed to decorating, because the city has come to be so exceedingly popular as a convention city, but from the present indications it is likely the decorations of the stores will exceed those of previous gatherings.

Three mammoth tents are about to be erected on the White Lot, and the seating capacity of the five large churches immediately in the vicinity of the tents will be increased to the utmost by the addition of folding chairs. Thus nine simultaneous meetings, with audiences aggregating 40,000, will be conducted throughout the sessions of the convention.

Great attention has been given to the work of organizing the choirs which will lead the singing at the meetings. Over 4,500 members of the local societies have been rehearsing every week for the last two months.

Among several new features which will be introduced at the convention this year will be "A quiet hour," which will be observed on the opening night at each of the preliminary services, which will be held in a number of the city churches.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 228 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 299.3½ feet west of Second avenue, 21.5 by 103.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,720; on prior mortgage, $8,500.

By William M. Ryan, executors' sale, 433 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, between First and Pleasant Avenues, 14 by 100, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

EXCURSIONS.

Long Island Railroad's Great Excursion Routes TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.
Leave Foot of 34th St., E. R.,
Daily except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly from 1:10 to 10:40 P. M. Additional Train Race Days C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 40 cents.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:0 to 9:10 P. M. Saturdays only, 12:40. Additional trains Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 45 cents.

Reduced Rates Mondays.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round-trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's Circus Carnival, or Pain's Fireworks, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

Coney Island.
Brooklyn Bridge.
Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, B'klyn Bridge, via Brooklyn Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge daily 8:13, 8:48, 9:43, 10:18, and half-hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 10:53 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 20 cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all B. E. R. R. stations.

Culver Route.
Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:10 to 9:10 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.
VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R.
Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M., 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S PLAYGROUND.
GLEN ISLAND
All delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M.; 6p. 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M., East 23d St., 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1.00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

New-York Central Fourth of July Excursions.

New-York to Niagara Falls and return	9.25
New-York to Buffalo and return	9.25
New-York to resorts in the Adirondack Mountains and return	9.00

Excursion tickets at above rates now on sale at all New-York Central Ticket Offices in New-York and Brooklyn, available on regular trains, except "Limited," FRIDAY, JULY 3d, and to return on or before Monday, July 6th.

Arrangements have also been made with leading hotels at resorts named, for reduced rates, for holders of these excursion tickets.

Full particulars at nearest ticket office of the New-York Central.

GRAND HOLIDAY OUTING
LOW-RATE EXCURSION TO THE
Rugged Pennsylvania Mountains.
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO,
and the
BREEZY SWITCHBACK R. R.,
Via Central Railroad of New-Jersey,
SATURDAY, JULY 4,
A special express train, carrying lunch car, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M., returning arriving in city about 8 P. M.

Fare for round trip: From New-York, $2.25. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND, SEA BEACH ROUTE.
Boats leave foot Whitehall St., terminus elevated and Broadway railroads, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., and half hourly until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, frequent service all day. Last returning Sunday train 1:00 A. M. by Brooklyn Bridge.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.
Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at
7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.
for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.
ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.
HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.
HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M. 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.
RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS.
Blue Mountain Lake.
Prospect House,
NOW OPEN.
Largest and finest hotel in the Adirondacks, reached by New-York Central and Delaware and Hudson River R. R. For terms and circulars apply W. T. GRAFF, Manager, 890 5th Av., New-York, or Prospect House, Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton County, N. Y.

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AND 15 COTTAGES,
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One of the finest locations in the Adirondacks; pure spring water; electric lights, good fishing and hunting; open from June 1 to Oct. 1. For illustrated book of mountains, lake, and branch, address C. P. TAYLOR & SON, P. O., Taylor's-on-Schroon, N. Y.

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NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.
MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.
The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.
See Time Table, Excursion Column.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
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LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION,
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager.

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AND COTTAGES,
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36 miles from New-York. Opens June 27.
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26 miles from New-York. Now open.
Both hotels on GREAT SOUTH BAY.
Steamer runs daily between the hotels.
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"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular.
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Near Yale College Campus; magnificently furnished; 200 rooms, 50 private baths, roof garden, concerts, $3.00 up; weekly, $15.00 up; boating, bathing, fishing in lakes and harbor; fine drives and parks. WM. & JOHN GAY, Proprietors.

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LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Opens June 27. Select family and transient hotel, located on the Ocean Boulevard. Unobstructed view of the sea. Baths and modern conveniences; private bathing grounds; reasonable rates; illustrated booklets.
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HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
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A SUMMER AT SEA.
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
OCEAN VIEW HOTEL. Opens June 27.
Overlooking the ocean; all modern appointments, including hot and cold sea-water baths, etc. Address
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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers (including every prominent name in America and Europe. Bargains of unusual attractiveness). Pianos represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

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Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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WYNDHAM HOUSE, 87-89 HENRY St., Corner Pineapple.—Handsomely furnished; single and double rooms; 12 minutes from City Hall, New-York; convenient to Coney Island cars; excellent table.

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14 WEST 35d ST.—Second floor; finely furnished suites, with private baths; single rooms; transient or permanent; references.

17th ST., 50 WEST.—Cool, neatly furnished single and double rooms, with or without board; refined.

18th ST., 13 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, cool, desirable rooms; near Broadway; $3-$8; Southerners and transients accommodated.

22D ST., 12 WEST.
Large and small furnished rooms; permanent or transient; Southerners accommodated.

22 ST., 41 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board; Summer prices; seen day or evening.

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146 LEXINGTON AV.—To let, nicely furnished rooms, for gentlemen.

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MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

SUMMER COURSES
at Dwight School for conditioned students and others preparing for September examinations. For special circular, address Principal, Arthur Williams, B. A., (Yale,) 15 West 48d St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and PARLORMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to secure position for her chambermaid and parlormaid; highly recommended. Call, Monday, at 9 East 69th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist waitress or children; permanent place to wages; good reference; country. 231 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe wishes to procure a situation for an excellent chambermaid and seamstress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 51 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By French American as chambermaid, waitress, or to care for children; willing and obliging; good city reference. 242 West 19th St., (ring third bell.)

CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class chambermaid or laundress or to assist with any other work; has excellent city references. 253 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By excellent chambermaid and laundress. 311 Madison Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a place for her girl; will do chamberwork and assist with washing. Present employer's, 1,013 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID—PARLORMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; first-class city references. Duffy, 319 East 37th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a respectable French Parisian lady to accompany in France persons or children; the best references. Companion, Box 405 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Southern colored girls at once; one as first-class cook; other as chambermaid and waitress, general housework, or laundry worker. 92 Willoughby St., near Duffield St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a place for her cook; a young woman, whom she can highly recommend in every way; country preferred. Call at present employer's, 106 5th Av., Monday and Tuesday.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend to be thoroughly competent to take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. M. B., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class cook and laundress in a private family; wages not under $18. Present employer's, 28 Howard Place, Jersey City Heights, N. J. M. Muran.

COOK.—A lady leaving town would like to find a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, at present employer's, 59 West 45th St., Monday morning.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker; soups, jellies, creams, ices; city or country; first-class city reference. 236 West 32d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By Protestant as plain cook; competent in all branches; no cards answered. Can be seen at present employer's, 320 West 42d St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By a professional Danish cook; can take chef's place; competent in French, &c.; excellent city references. C., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an American young woman in private family; competent; good bread and cake baker; also desserts; best of reference; country preferred. M. C., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young English girl as good plain cook; can help with first-class laundry work if desired; best city reference. Rea, 221 East 47th St.

COOK.—By highly recommended colored woman as cook; all kinds of first-class cooking; ten years' reference from last place. 9 Cleveland Place, Brooklyn.

COOK.—By responsible woman as competent cook; seven years' reference; country preferred. Can be seen at present employer's, 49 West 33th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; will do washing and ironing in private family; city or country; best city reference. M., 270 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; cooks good well; sweetbreads, fine soups, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; best city reference. 237 East 45th St.

COOK.—A lady leaving town wishes to find a place for her cook; one whom she can highly recommend; disengaged July 1. 12 East 78th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly good English cook; private family; good references; wages $35 up. S. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of private family cooking; soups, meats, bread, cake, milk and butter, &c.; city reference. 160 West 23d St.

COOK.—By experienced woman as cook in private family; city or country; best city references. 219 West 18th St.; ring third bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a Norwegian woman; first-class in all branches; good city references. L., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Swedishwoman as good cook. Present employer's, 49 East 34th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city or country; city references. Cook, 157 East 57th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class family cook. 152 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and laundress; city or country; best reference. 320 East 31st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By Swedish woman; by day or week; good laundress; or will do any other work; city or country; reference. 312 East 38th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a middle-aged woman to do washing and ironing; day or week; or housework. 440 West 56th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Swedish woman to go out by the day or take home washing; good references. Mrs. Landbery, 103 East 53d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; works home or by day; would go to country; latest skirts, waists, capes, children's dresses, remodeling. Mrs. Hood, 138 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; works home or by day; would go to country; latest skirts, waists, capes, children's dresses; remodelling. Mrs. Hood, 136 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced in street and evening costumes; expert cutter and fitter; terms reasonable; day or week; city or country; best reference. H. D., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns during the dull season from $7 to $10. 202 West 43d St.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter desires more engagements in private families; $2 a day; supplies latest fashions; best references. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker; competent and reliable; late with Worth; highest Paris and city references; by day or at home; street dresses, fancy wrappers, and negligee made up nicely; art, comfort, and elegance; fitting unsurpassed; terms reasonable. 40 West 65th St., parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thorough dressmaker, a position for the Summer as seamstress with a family in the country; unexceptionable references as to character and ability. L. M., care M. McCormick, 836 West 125th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Doucet and Pouuit, by month in family, (country;) cutter, fitter; good seamstress; care wardrobe; highest references. L., 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Street costumes, $5 up; silk waist, $3; linens, challies, lawns, and batistes at moderate prices. Mrs. Kennedy, 804 6th Av., between 45th and 46th Sts.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Will give her services in French, English, music, in exchange for board in the country; highest references. Teacher, 203 East 48th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS to CHILD, or as Lady's Maid.—Good seamstress; speaks German, French, English; good reference; city or country. Address, two days, M. L., 228 East 82d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl as experienced houseworker in small private family; city or country; five years' reference. V. D., Box 192 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to help in American family; day or week; first-class city reference. Care Mr. Hopkins, 255 West 32d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS and DRESSmaker.—French; middle aged; accustomed to traveling; willing and obliging; home preferred to high wages; first-class reference. Eugenie, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; best city references. Maid, 753 6th Av.

MAID.—By a refined, educated maid for grown children or lady; speaks English and German; excellent seamstress; with American family; best references. Competent, 554 8d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS FOR GROWN CHILdren. E. H., 429 East 14th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable, woman as first-class laundress; private family; do little chamberwork; no objection to country; nine years' city reference. S., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a responsible laundress, more family washing at home; superior work; prompt and careful delivery; good references; send postal; will call. Tippett, 533 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; best city reference. Care of Mrs. Donohue, 236 East 42d St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city or country; reference, 228 West 27th St., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a laundress and housework; work by the day or week. Mrs. Collins, 353 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; in small private family; city or country; best city reference. C., Box 30, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent person in private family; best city reference from last employer. Call, from 10 to 4, at 237 East 45th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent German Protestant as nurse to take charge of infant; best city reference; city or country. E. K., Box 79, 1,242 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; take charge at night; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 423 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced and trustworthy French person; superior infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth, or growing children; neat sewer; good accent; first-class family; city reference. Parisienne, Box 346 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined, thoroughly experienced North German; to young or growing children; speaks French fluently; best city references. L. M., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE, &c.—By Protestant young woman as nurse, chamber maid, and to do sewing; willing and obliging to part; would appreciate a good girl; good reference. 241 West 46th St., Atkins's bell.

NURSE.—By American nurse; takes entire charge of infant; five years' reference; can see last employer; hospital experience; city or country. Call, two days, 349 West 43d St.

NURSE.—Trained nurse would like to care for delicate or demented person; no objection to travel; the best of testimonials from ladies and doctors. Mrs. M. B., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French nurse to take care of a baby or grown children; understands bottle feeding; first-class reference. A. B., 217 West 33d St.

NURSE.—French; respectable person; to take care of children, or willing to do chamberwork and waiting; good references. 449 Park Av., basement.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse; prefers a baby from birth; no objection to travel; best city reference. Call, for two days, 220 East 29th St.

NURSE.—By self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. Present employer's, 40 East 30th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl to mind children and do light housework. 235 Columbia St., Brooklyn; first flat.

NURSE.—Motherly; lady or gentleman; trained in massage; attend insane; seven years' references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By German lady; French and English needlewoman; good references. C. S., 405 West 21st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; wages not less than $20; best city references. 596 2d Av., corner 33d St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; takes butler's place; best references. Annie, Box 261 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Can take charge of dining room; serve all courses and wines; make salads; carve; best city and country reference. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent, experienced waitress; takes butler's place; city references; wages, $25. A., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her waitress and chambermaid; competent and reliable. 500 Madison Av.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls as waitress and chambermaid; city or country; good reference. 101 West End Av.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as waitress; wages, $18; seven years' city reference. D. K

WHIST HONORS COME EAST

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE PLAYERS WIN CUPS.

Close Contests in Final Games—Hamilton Trophy Goes to the Club It Was Named For—Short Suit System Comes to Grief—New-York Team Follows American Leads—Players Declare the Brooklyn Congress a Great Success.

Guerrilla play in whist and short-suit systems got a set-back in the great National whist tournament at the Oriental Hotel last week. The results of the games for the three cups which ended in the small hours of Saturday night show a clean sweep for the men who adhere to the orthodox game and play according to the principles as laid down by "Cavendish," Trist, Drayson, and the other recognized authorities.

Incidentally, the main prizes were monopolized by the Eastern clubs, for the Western teams and pairs failed to win a single one of value. Philadelphia gets the championship cup, formerly and still popularly known as the Hamilton Trophy, after an exciting final series with Baltimore, and the latter city secured the Minneapolis Trophy in the closest sort of a finish with the Philadelphians.

While the Quakers and the Orioles were struggling for the supremacy in these two contests, the team from the Whist Club of New-York was steadily building up a score for the American Whist League Trophy that gave the metropolis this coveted prize.

The Hamilton Club of Philadelphia, which sent the winning four to Manhattan Beach for the trophy bearing its name, has taken part in every contest for the cup since it was first offered for competition in 1892. Hitherto its players have been unsuccessful though they have always earned a place in the semi-final or final games. Milton C. Work, Captain of the winning team, is strongly opposed to the fads that have arisen in late years, and his men also pin their faith to the long suit game. Their opponents in the final series Saturday, the Baltimore team, also owe their success in the preliminary and semi-finals to strict adherence to the regular leads.

The four from the Whist Club of New-York have been frequently called "short suiters," but there is indisputable evidence that this is a misnomer. After they had been proclaimed winners of the American Whist League Trophy, the question was put to their Captain, Clarence A. Henriques, and E. A. Buffinton, another of the team, "Did you employ what is known as the short suit system in these matches?"

"Absolutely no," was the instantaneous reply, Col. Buffinton adding, "And I did not open a single short suit throughout the entire play."

Though the congress was over early Saturday, most of the delegates remained till the tournament was finished. Many of them were so interested that they would not take part in the progressive straight whist match that evening, and the long row of square tables with green cloth tops set out in the billiard room for this contest was only half occupied. "Cavendish" and Prof. Whitfeld, the English visitors, were at the head of the column, but did not hold enough winning cards to get the top score. By 11 o'clock the "luck" game was over, and the top score of 33 was made by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payot of San Francisco. The prize was a rabbit's foot handsomely mounted, and Mrs. Payot was assured that fortune would follow her hereafter. She came down to breakfast in the morning with a splitting headache, and declared that whatever a rabbit's foot might do at cards it was not a charm against the ills of the flesh.

Few of those who were not in the matches for the trophies retired until the result of the second half for the Hamilton Trophy finals was announced. The two teams of the Hamilton and Baltimore Clubs were off in a quiet corner of the Oriental Hotel, and only the managers of the tournament were allowed to enter the room. It was reported about midnight that the Hamiltons were nine tricks ahead, with four more boards to play. The little groups on the piazza that had been enjoying the cool breeze from the water and admiring the moonlit scenes went inside and joined the crowd of anxious watchers.

A few minutes more of suspense, and the tension was relieved by the appearance of the eight winners. Milton C. Work, the Captain of the Philadelphia team, led the way, and victory was announced on his bright face before a word had been uttered.

"The cup has come back to us at last," he said, and a great cheer went up for the winners.

"Do not forget our opponents of the Baltimore Club," remarked an enthusiastic Quaker, after the handshaking was over. "They offered to postpone the match when they saw the condition Remak was in at the commencement of to-night's play."

Gustavus C. Remak, Jr., one of the Hamilton quartet, felt the strain of the long fight more than any of those who survived the preliminary matches. He was on the verge of a complete break-down during the afternoon, and only kept up to the end by sheer force of will power.

The magnanimous proposal of the Maryland men to defer the game till Mr. Remak was in condition to play his usual game won for them as much admiration as if they had carried off the trophy.

The scores of the complicated series for the Minneapolis and League Cups could not be ascertained until yesterday, so the midnight watchers had to seek repose with the single consolation of knowing how the championship contest had resulted. There was a short session of the Executive Committee to take possession of the returns and formally declare the winners of the three trophies. The adjournment of the committee was to Jan. 25, 1897, when it will meet at Nashville to arrange for the next congress. At the Winter session the place will also be decided upon, as it has been unanimously agreed that a Summer resort is the ideal spot for a whist tournament.

Following are the scores:

HAMILTON TROPHY CONTEST FOR CLUB FOURS.

Summary of preliminary games:

SECTION A.

Club.	—Tricks New-Jersey	Brooklyn	Hyde Park	Won American	Against.— Ham. Phila.	Matches Won.
New-Jersey Athletic	..	2	0	*	0	2
Brooklyn Whist	0	..	13	1	0	2
Hyde Park, Chicago	6	..	..	0	tie	½
American, Boston	*	0	0	..	tie	½
Hamilton, Phil'phia	14	5	12	tie	..	3½

Hamilton of Philadelphia wins.

SECTION B.

Club.	—Tricks Philadelphia	Fanwood	Dartmouth	Won Ham. B'klyn.	Against.— St. Paul	Matches Won.
Phila. Whist	..	8	*	6	0	2
Fanwood of N. J.	0	..	1	11	0	2
Dartmouth, N.Bed'rd.	*	0	..	4	0	1
Hamilton, Brooklyn	0	0	0	..	1	0
St. Paul C. and W.	4	15	12	21	..	4

St. Paul Chess and Whist Club wins.

SECTION C.

Club.	—Tricks Wilmington	Newton	Knickbocker	Won Milwaukee	Against.— Cap. Bicycle	Matches Won.
Wilmington Whist	..	5	28	10	0	4
Newton	..	..	28	13	0	3
Knickbocker Field	0	0	..	0	0	0
Milwaukee Whist	0	0	1	..	0	1
Capitol Bicycle	0	0	0	12	..	2

Newton wins by majority of tricks.

SECTION D.

Club.	—Tricks Chicago	Baltimore	New-York	Won New-Jersey	Against.— Albany	Matches Won.
Chicago Whist	..	0	5	tie	7	2½
Baltimore Whist	2	..	2	*	4	3
New-York Whist	0	0	..	19	*	1
New-Jersey Whist	tie	*	0	..	5	1½
Albany	0	0	*	0	..	0

Baltimore Whist Club Wins.
*Games canceled by consent.

SEMI-FINAL GAMES.

Hamilton of Philadelphia beats St. Paul Chess and Whist ..... 7 tricks
Baltimore beats Newton ..... 19 tricks

FINAL GAMES.

Club.	Won.	Lost. —Tricks.—
Hamilton of Philadelphia—Milton C. Work (Captain,) Gustavus C. Remak, Jr., Ellis Ames Ballard, Frank P. Mogridge	12	..
Baltimore Whist—Thomas A. Whelan, (Captain,) John N. Steele, W. E. P. Duvall, Wilbur F. Smith	..	13

Hamilton Club of Philadelphia wins championship trophy for 1896.

MINNEAPOLIS TROPHY CONTEST FOR CLUB PAIRS.

NORTH AND SOUTH—THIRTEENTH ROUND.

Club.	Total Tricks.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago Whist	121	1	..
Des Moines Whist	121	1	..
Office Men's of St. Louis	119	1	..
Capital Bicycle of Washington	115	½	..
American Whist of Boston	113	½	..
Baltimore Whist	113	½	..
Albany	117	..	1
Boston Duplicate Whist	112	..	1

Average, 118.

EAST AND WEST—THIRTEENTH ROUND.

Club.	Total Tricks.	Won.	Lost.
Fergus Falls Whist	96	1	..
Hamilton of Brooklyn	91	1	..
Nashville Whist	90	..	½
Narragansett Whist	90	..	½
Hamilton of Philadelphia	90	..	½
Brooklyn Whist	89	..	1
Com. Travelers of Albany	87	..	1
Minneapolis C., C., and W	87	..	1

Average, 90.

NORTH AND SOUTH—FOURTEENTH ROUND.

Club.	Total Tricks.	Won.	Lost.
Hamilton of Philadelphia	101	1	..
American Whist of Boston	98	1	..
Des Moines Whist	95	1	..
Com. Travelers of Albany	95	1	..
Baltimore Whist	94	..	1
Narragansett Whist	93	..	1
Hamilton of Brooklyn	91	..	1
Albany	89	..	1

Average, 94½.

EAST AND WEST—FOURTEENTH ROUND.

Club.	Total Tricks.	Won.	Lost.
Minneapolis C., C., and W	119	1	..
Chicago Whist	117	1	..
Capital Bicycle of Washington	115	1	..
Fergus Falls Whist	114	1	..
Brooklyn Whist	113	..	1
Office Men's of St. Louis	113	..	1
Nashville Whist	110	..	1
Boston Duplicate Whist	107	..	1

Average, 113½.

NORTH AND SOUTH—FIFTEENTH ROUND.

Club.	Total Tricks.	Won.	Lost.
Boston Duplicate Whist	111	1	..
Minneapolis C., C., and W	110	1	..
Hamilton of Philadelphia	109	1	..
American of Boston	108	1	..
Nashville Whist	107	1	..
Albany	105	..	1
Com. Travelers of Albany	104	..	1
Office Men's of St. Louis	101	..	1

Average, 106⅝.

EAST AND WEST—FIFTEENTH ROUND.

Club.	Total Tricks.	Won.	Lost.
Baltimore Whist	107	1	..
Fergus Falls Whist	104	1	..
Capital Bicycle of Washington	103	1	..
Hamilton of Brooklyn	101	..	1
Chicago Whist	100	..	1
Brooklyn Whist	99	..	1
Narragansett Whist	98	..	1
Des Moines Whist	97	..	1

Average, 101⅝.

SUMMARY.

Club.	M'ch's Won.	M'ch's Lost.
Baltimore Whist	11½	3
Hamilton of Philadelphia	11½	3
Fergus Falls Whist	11	4
Office Men's of St. Louis	9	6
Commercial Travelers of Albany	9	6
Des Moines Whist	9	6
Minneapolis C., C., and Whist	8	7
Brooklyn Whist	7	8
American Whist of Boston	7	8
Capital Bicycle of Washington	6½	8
Narragansett Whist	6½	8
Nashville Whist	6½	8
Albany Chess and Whist	5	10
Chicago Whist	5	10
Hamilton of Brooklyn	4	11
Boston Duplicate Whist	4	11

Tie in number of matches between Baltimore Whist Club and Hamilton Club of Philadelphia. Result determined by tricks. Baltimore Whist Club wins by 23 tricks. Names of winning pair, A. Harvey McCay and Beverley W. Smith.

AMERICAN WHIST LEAGUE TROPHY CONTEST FOR CLUB FOURS.

Matches to Count.

Club.	Matches Won.
Whist of New-York	14
Albany	13½
Chicago Whist	12½
Fanwood of New-Jersey	12½
American Whist of Boston	12½
Staten Island Whist	11½
Capital Bicycle of Washington	11½
Brooklyn Whist	11
Art League Club Whist of Philadelphia	11
Hyde Park Whist of Chicago	10½
New-Jersey Athletic Association	10
Park of Plainfield, N. J	10
New-Jersey Whist of Newark	10
Hamilton of Brooklyn	9½
Wilmington Whist	8½
Nashville Whist	8½
Baltimore Whist	7½
Knickerbocker Field of Brooklyn	7
Knickerbocker Whist of New-York	6
Midwood of Brooklyn	4½
Dartmouth of New-Bedford, Mass	4

Challenge Cup won by Whist Club of New-York. Players—Clarence A. Henriques, W. E. Hawkins, E. A. Buffinton, and C. R. Kieley.

PROGRESSIVE STRAIGHT WHIST CONTEST FOR PAIRS.

Open to All (Odd Tricks to Count.)

Winners.	Hands Played.	Tricks Gained.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payot, San Francisco	16	33

MANY SALOONS WILL CLOSE.

Their Owners Will Be Unable to Pay the Raines Law Tax.

The Raines law will go into full force throughout the State on Wednesday, July 1, and a good many liquor stores and beer saloons whose proprietors are unable to pay the high tax of $800 will be closed.

It was estimated that about 2,000 such places would be shut up in this city alone, and that their proprietors and bartenders would have to join the ranks of the unemployed. Representative liquor dealers, however, claim that not anywhere near that number will be crowded out, although inquiries in one police precinct showed that the proportion of dealers who will go out of business on Wednesday will be not far from half of the number that are now doing business.

Capt. Ryan of the Oak Street Police Station said yesterday that out of the 170 liquor dealers in that precinct, fully 70 will discontinue business because they cannot pay the tax.

Morris Tekulsky, ex-President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, said that the number of the liquor dealers who were going out of business had been much overestimated. As far as he had estimated, not over 5 per cent. of the total number will go out. There were altogether a little over 6,000 liquor dealers in the city. A good many of those who will close have saloons along First, Second, and Third Avenues and the side streets.

Numbers of others would have had to give up business, but the brewers came to their aid and paid for their tax certificates. Most of the dealers whom the brewers took again under their wings sold beer, and as beer was largely consumed during the Summer months they believed that they could make money, and the brewers probably believed or hoped that the next Legislature would make a new excise law.

Delegate Meisel of the Bartenders' Union also said that fewer liquor dealers were going out of the business on Wednesday than was at first thought. As for the bartenders, the hotel clause in the Raines law had a seeming relation for them. Drinking in Raines hotels on Sunday could not be done standing before the bar, and customers had to sit at tables. This necessitated the employment of more bartenders, who acted also as waiters. And, as the authorities might compel these hotels to sell on week days as they do on Sunday, the employment of extra bartenders would be permanent.

An advertisement appeared yesterday stating that a liquor-tax certificate, framed, and belonging to Charles Michaelis of 421 Park Avenue, had been lost, and asking the finder to return it to him at that address or take it to 410 East Fifty-eighth Street.

At the latter address a Mr. Spanier said he had the advertisement published.

"How could the framed certificate get lost? Did thieves break into Michaelis's place and steal it?" Spanier was asked.

"No, it was not stolen, but I lost it," he replied. "I had framed the certificate, and then got into a Sixth Avenue car, and was so tired that I fell asleep. At Thirty-fourth Street I jumped off in a hurry to take a cross-town car, and left the certificate in the other car."

In Brooklyn the Raines law makes it mandatory on all liquor dealers who hold licenses running beyond July 1 to take out new certificates from that date, and for the unexpired period of the old licenses the holders will have to look to the city for compensation. The State certificates are redeemable at any time upon petition to the department on the dealer's affidavit that he is not under arrest or indictment for excise violations.

The old Excise Board that went out of existence on April 30 reported to State Commissioner H. H. Lyman at Albany that there were then 4,780 licenses of all kinds, for which the city received a revenue of about $850,000. At the close of business in the new department last week Deputy Commissioner Col. Michell had issued 3,005 certificates in three grades, for which he had received $1,736,848.85. Of this revenue Brooklyn retains $1,157,899.23, and the State receives $578,949.62, and it is believed that by July 10 about 400 more certificates will be issued.

Cynical Diagnosis.

From The Chicago Record.

"What are symptoms?"

"Symptoms are what you have when you think you are sick, and try to tell to people who won't listen to you."

A SOUND HORSE
FOR A LONG RACE
A SOUND DOLLAR
FOR A GREAT PEOPLE.

The New-York Times

will be mailed daily and Sundays to any address in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, POSTAGE FREE, until Nov. 15th.

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CLOSE OF A VARIED CAREER.

Interesting Events Recalled by the Death of Robert H. Berdell.

In the death of Robert H. Berdell, in this city, last week there was closed a remarkably active and varied career. Thirty years ago Mr. Berdell was conspicuous and influential in railroad matters. He was President of the old New-York and Erie Railroad, which extended from New-York to Goshen, and for more than two years, beginning in August, 1864, he was President of the entire Erie system. He was the chief organizer of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, which afterward became the New-York and New-England Road.

The New-York and New-England Railroad Company was organized by the holders of the Berdell mortgage bonds, which were issued by the Boston, Hartford and Erie to the amount of $20,000,000. Mr. Berdell was able to get the Erie Directors to guarantee $5,000,000 of these bonds. His plan was to construct a new railroad route from Boston to the Hudson River, connecting with the Erie Railway by ferry at Newburg. The State of Massachusetts subscribed for $3,000,000 of the Berdell bonds.

An exciting episode in Mr. Berdell's life occured in July, 1876. Previous to that period his wife had obtained a divorce, and his matrimonial troubles led to much bitterness of feeling and a great deal of litigation. He had the sympathy and support of his two sons in all of his difficulties, however. Wisner Murray, the Mayor of Goshen, was related by marriage to Mr. Berdell's divorced wife. He became offended at certain acts of Berdell soon after the divorce was granted, and, aided by his brother, he horsewhipped Berdell on the main street of Goshen one afternoon. Berdell fired at the brothers. The bullet struck Wisner Murray, and inflicted a fatal injury. Berdell was arrested, but subsequently set free, his plea of self-defense being regarded as adequate.

Beginning in 1875, there was a long litigation over Mr. Berdell's property. Various suits were brought in the courts of this city and in Goshen. Mr. Berdell alleged that he was the victim of fraud and conspiracy on the part of his former wife and others, and he sought to recover some valuable New-York real estate which he had, in his happier days, deeded in trust to a friend of his wife. In 1876 Mr. Berdell's daughter sued him for one-third of his estate, and she was awarded $79,260.

For several years since his retirement from his railroad business, Mr. Berdell lived at the old St. Nicholas Hotel, in Broadway, and until within three years ago he retained certain business interests in Wall Street, his office being in the Consolidated Exchange Building. Mr. Berdell was a handsome man, and he possessed a striking personality. His genial social qualities drew around him a large circle of friends, who enjoyed keenly his vast fund of information and local reminiscence.

Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, in Brooklyn, to-day at 12:30 o'clock. The interment will be at Greenwood.

NEWPORT'S GOINGS AND COMINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel Depart—Dr. Depew's Visit.

NEWPORT, June 28.—Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel left for New-York to-day on the yacht The Sultana, with a party of guests. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and John Hone left for New-York on Cornelius Vanderbilt's private car.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Caswell of New-York arrived this morning and opened their cottage. Other prominent arrivals to-day were E. L. Godkin, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Tilton, E. A. Rice, J. W. Aspell, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Hyam, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Strauss, and C. M. Olson of New-York, H. J. Douglass, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; H. M. Swan and Nathan Haines of Burlington, N. J.; James Holdsworth of Passaic, G. B. Hallman of Philadelphia, Mrs. H. L. Cooper, F. R. Wing, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Willis of Boston, E. L. Godkin of New-York, and Lieut. W. A. Moffatt, United States Navy, registered at the Casino to-day.

Pleasure Seekers Disappointed.

Sunday brought with it the lately customary rain, putting a damper on the business of excursion boats and disappointing those who had anticipated outings. It was not the refreshing shower, preluded with an exhilarating electric atmosphere, and followed by sunshine and glistening foliage. It was of the ill-natured sort, persistent, drizzling, and bedraggled, with gray clouds that refused a glint of solar brightness—affording not a ray of encouragement to the cooped-up unfortunate whose plans were spoiled for the day.

The Weather Bureau reported that in the last three days 1.38 inches of rain had fallen, and from June 1 to 4:43 o'clock yesterday afternoon there had been a fall of 5.15 inches, or 3.51 inches over the general average for June. The yearly average up to June 1 had been far below the general average.

A TESTAMENT THAT COST $1,200.

Presented to the Dowager Empress of China on Her Birthday.

On the occasion of the celebration of the sixtieth birthday of Tszchi Toanyu Kangi Chaoyu Chuang Cheng Shokung Chinien Chungshi, Dowager Empress of China, who died a few days ago, the Christian women in the empire presented to that royal lady a splendid edition of the New Testament translated into the Chinese language, in token of their regard for her. The book was highly decorated with silver and gold, and was placed in a casket of silver, in which it was presented. Its cost was about $1,200.

When this elaborate volume was printed in China, a few additional copies were run off the press, and one of these copies, without the gold and silver decorations, was given to the American Bible Society last week, to be placed on the shelves of the library of that institution, already filled with a valuable and curious collection of specimens of the Holy Scriptures in every tongue and of every age.

In preparing the gift for the Empress, the committee having the matter in charge decided that it would be better to present only the New Testament, rather than the whole Bible, and selected the version known as the "Delegates'" as the most scholarly of all the classical versions of the New Testament in the Chinese, and as the most suitable for the purpose.

The book is royal quarto size, 10 by 13 by 2, is printed on the finest paper procurable and in the largest of movable metallic type. The border around each page is of gold. The volume given to the Empress was bound in silver boards; that belonging to the society is bound in costly black morocco. The ornamentation is that of birds and of bamboo in relief. The name of the book, "Complete New Testament," is in large characters of gold, and in the centre is a gilt plate, on which is the inscription "Classic of Salvation for the World." According to the Chinese, the bamboo is an emblem of peace and the birds are messengers; the design on the covers, therefore, conveyed to the Dowager Empress a "message of peace" from her Christian subjects.

In the memorial address which accompanied the gift was the following:

Among the many just laws which your Majesty has established, not the least is that which commands the same protection to your Chinese subjects as to those of all other religions; therefore, we, a few thousand Protestant Christian women throughout the various provinces of your empire, though mostly poor, cannot let the auspicious occasion of your imperial Majesty's sixtieth birthday pass without testifying our loyalty and admiration. We do so by presenting your Majesty with the New Testament, which is the principal classic of our holy religion, namely, the religion of Jesus Christ, which is the only religion that practically aims at the salvation of the whole world from sin and suffering. The truths in this volume have brought peace of heart and purity of life, with hope of everlasting happiness, to countless millions. It has also given to Christian nations the just laws and stable government which are the root of their temporal prosperity and power. On this account, we hear it is a custom in the West to present Empresses, Queens, and Princesses with a copy of this book on happy occasions in their lives.

The Empress graciously accepted the gift, and to the women who had done most in arranging for the gift she sent great rolls of silk and rich cloths. It is a curious fact, however, as told by a missionary who was recently in this city, in speaking of the gift to the Empress, that the recipients of the bounty of the Empress really received only a small and inconsequential portion of the royal gifts, for the major part of the silk and cloth was stolen by members of the Court long before any of it had reached those for whom it had been designed by the giver. Such, the speaker said, is the morality of the Chinese officials.

Crushed by a Trolley "Trailer."

WOODSIDE, L. I., June 28.—Power Twaddle, fourteen years old, son of Samuel Twaddle of this place, was injured to-day by a trolley car, and it is thought he will die. He had been to church, where he sang in the surpliced choir. On his way home from the service he attempted to jump on a moving car. He missed his footing and fell. His legs went across the track and the wheels of the "trailer" crushed them. He was dragged and injured internally. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. There is little hope that he will recover.

Religious Services at Ocean Grove.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 28.—The religious services opened to-day at Ocean Grove. Seven thousand people attended the services this morning. The Rev. Charles Yatman, who has just returned from a trip around the world, preached the morning sermon. Prof. Sweeney led the chorus of 160 voices. E. H. Stokes, President of the Ocean Grove Association, presided. Dr. Hanlon, President of the Pennington Seminary, assisted in the service. The evangelistic service this evening was even more largely attended than the morning service. Dr. Yatman conducted it.

IN HIS SUMMER QUARTERS

MR. PLATT ESTABLISHED AT THE ORIENTAL HOTEL.

Many Withered Olive Branches to Remind Him of the Past—Politicians Not Numerous on the Boss's First Sunday of the Season by the Ocean, but the Outlook Is Promising—Conference Called for Preserving the Machine.

Ex-Senator Platt spent a quiet day at his Summer headquarters in the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday. It was his first Sunday this season at what has been for many years his Summer residence—the scene of his political conferences during the preliminaries of the campaigns. He seemed much at home in the spacious corridors and on the chilly verandas, where, in quiet corners, he has determined on candidates for Governor and minor offices, and has made terms with the representatives of Presidential candidates who have come there to attempt the quadrennial performance called "placating Platt."

A long row of olive branches, taken thither by statesmen who have recognized the control of Mr. Platt over State politics and the need of his support, are lying withered with the seaweed on the sandy beach. One was taken there by Chairman Carter four years ago. One was carried there by J. Sloat Fassett. One was borne by Frederick S. Gibbs eight years ago. And there are others.

The olive branch does not thrive on the flat sands of Manhattan Beach, and expert political botanists say that none are to be found in Mr. Platt's vicinity except those that have come from other parts. Mr. Platt receives olive branches. He does not cultivate a variety of his own.

As the Tiogan strolled through the corridors on his first Sunday at the beach a scene as barren of politicians as a section of the McKinley League headquarters spread out before him. The ocean beat with such monotony as to remind one of Warner Miller's speeches, and it rained at intervals.

These things did not disturb Mr. Platt. He finds renewed vigor in the ocean breezes, whether it rain or shine, and by making his Summer resort so near 49 Broadway, he may hold his hand firmly on the lever that controls his political machine, while he is resting. When Warner Miller and John E. Milholland, and the anti-machinists from Erie County are taking long journeys to the Adirondack forests, out of sight of man, Mr. Platt begins to saw wood on the back porch of the Oriental, and the business of politics goes on precisely as it does when he is at home, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The "Sunday-school class" promises to be as fully attended when the sessions are held at the Oriental as it is at its regular meeting place.

Mr. Platt and his lieutenants are to meet next week for consultation as to the best means of preserving the machine intact. Warner Miller and John E. Milholland, with other anti-Platt men having front seats on the McKinley band wagon, are in part responsible for this. The Platt men are not afraid of Mr. Miller—even though he go on a campaigning tour around the State in the interests of his Gubernatorial boom. For the entire anti-Platt crowd, the regulars profess no fear.

If they are troubled at all, it is because of the ambitions of some of their own numbers. There are too many of the regulars who want to be Governor. There are a half dozen who have stepped to the front and claimed the nomination as theirs by right. Among these are Representative Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Hamilton Fish, George W. Aldridge, Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth and Secretary of State John Palmer. Those of the organization who do not aspire to be Governor—and these are a few—do not like the situation. They say that the ambition of a half dozen or more men to be Governor, if allowed to grow during the weeks when the anti-Platt faction is making its fight, will be more dangerous than Warner Miller and Milholland. Hence, they want a lot of these aspirants to kill the bees which are buzzing in their hats and come to an agreement. They say they do not know what may happen if the organization men fall to quarreling among themselves, and they are going to bring the leaders together and lay the situation before them.

The Republican State Committee has been called to meet on July 7 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A call for a State Convention will be prepared then, and indications are that the convention will be held early, probably in August. This is ostensibly for the purpose of allowing the State campaign to start at the same time as the National campaign. In reality it is the desire of the Platt men to get the selection of State candidates before the opposing faction has time to make any serious inroads or complete organizations which may make trouble by sending contestants to the State Convention.

When the State Committee meets next week, it is expected that the candidates for Governor will be on hand. Some booms will die that day if certain organization men are correct. An attempt will be made to agree on the candidate, and work in his interests will be at once begun.

THE IRISH RACE CONVENTION.

Call for Election of Delegates to the Dublin Home Rule Congress.

The officers of the Irish National Federation of America have issued a call for the election of delegates from the United States for the Irish Race Convention, which is to meet in Dublin Sept. 1 to "reconstitute a United Home Rule Party, and satisfy the yearning of the Irish race all over the world for a thorough reunion of the political forces of Ireland."

Each branch of the Irish National Federation of America is entitled to elect one delegate. Delegates must be enrolled members or contributors to the support of the home rule movement through the branches selecting them as delegates. Delegates must be elected at a special meeting of the branch called for that purpose, one week's notice being given. Credentials must be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting at which delegates are elected; countersigned by the officers of city and State councils, when such exist, and duplicate copies must be forwarded to the office of the National Secretary, Room 26, Cooper Union, this city.

The call is signed by Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., President; John I. Crimmins, Treasurer, and Joseph P. Ryan, Secretary.

BICYCLISTS HAVE A NEW ENEMY.

Caterpillars Cause Tires to Slip and Riders to Fall.

Bicycle riders had a hard time of it yesterday in getting over a portion of Bedford Avenue, near De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. About one out of a hundred riders succeeded in getting over this place, but the other ninety-nine fell from their wheels.

Fully 500 persons on the sidewalk enjoyed seeing the riders tumble off their wheels, and laughed heartily at every cyclist as he or she tried to cross the little portion of asphalt pavement and went down.

The cause of the trouble was caterpillars. The rain washed the caterpillars from the trees, and as they were crushed by passing vehicles and bicycles, they formed a slippery substance, on which rubber tires slipped.

Some of the neighbors sprinkled sand on the asphalt, but this did not appear to help matters any, for as many persons fell after the sand had been sprinkled as before.

Fortunately no one was seriously injured, but many of the riders complained that their clothes had been ruined.

Mr. Green Much Better.

It was said at the residence of Andrew H. Green, 91 Park Avenue, last night, that Mr. Green's condition was more favorable than on Saturday. Dr. Carr said just before leaving the house at 10 o'clock that his patient's temperature and pulse were normal and his respiration good, that he had taken nourishment without any difficulty, and that there was a great change for the better.

Two Minutes Later.

From The New-York Weekly.

Mrs. Suburb—You are very late to-night. Supper was ready two hours ago.

Mr. Suburb—Yes. I missed the 5:17 train, and had to take the 5:19.

Mrs. Suburb—But that is only two minutes.

Mr. Suburb—Yes; my dear, but the 5:17 comes straight through, and the 5:19 stops at 178 stations before it gets here.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The turtle belongs to the order of Testudinata, shield reptiles, so it could not have been a fish story. And, anyway, he was a Wall Street man, less addicted to fish in any form than finance. He was talking of the turtles on "our farm."

It is a very excellent farm, not too far from civilization, though apparently situated in the heart of a primeval forest. He revels in its joys when he is in the city, and is obliged to revel in its realities only once in two weeks or so.

"The biggest turtles on our farm!" he said. "I brought one in myself once that was as large as my hat, and I've seen them almost as large as a wash bowl. Fierce, snapping turtles. They catch any number of our goslings. They would snap off your finger easily. The head of one of them will hold a stick it has caught hours after it is dead. A severed head will even snap at a gosling if one comes near.

"But my greatest experience was fishing in a snaky old pond. I saw plenty of snakes, but that has nothing to do with the story. I fished with two hooks, and almost every time I caught a fish I caught a turtle. I landed fifty catfish and forty turtles in one afternoon. I had to cut the turtles' heads off to get the hook, and you should have seen the place when I left."

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She was very naughty. She was only four, but she was old enough to know that Aunt Jennie's Christian name was one of the sorest trials that that fourteen-year-old little lady had to bear.

"Well," she said, finally, after a full minute of revengeful thought, "they may call you 'Jen' and 'Jennie,' but you're 'Jane' by rights."

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It was in what is called the brain department of a big literary shop. Six massive brains were entirely engrossed by as many abstruse problems. The philosopher was reading a daily paper.

"Special trip to Indianapolis and return," he read, breaking the deep silence, "for $1."

"What?" The expression of the six suddenly aroused brains came as one voice.

"Nonsense!" as the full meaning of the words penetrated the surface covering of literary matter.

"Of course," said the philosopher, with the aggrieved air of one who has been interrupted, "you start from Cincinnati."

They said it was a most miserable joke, but it illustrates to the thoughtful observer the power of a bargain over the masculine as well as the feminine American mind.

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"I always laugh to myself," she said, "when I see that sign, 'Beware of Pickpockets.' I haven't had a pocket for years."

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He is a young Italian. He was sixteen when the general public first heard of him. It was some affair with a knife, and one of his employers who was interested in him helped him out of his trouble. He could not speak English then. He was employed by several owners of nice houses in the region of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, who paid him by the month, according to the work done, taking care of furnaces, cleaning windows, and sweeping the sidewalks.

He worked well and gradually an increased number of families employed him, and his territory began to be numbered by streets. In the meantime he had sent to Italy for the rest of his family, and had men working under him. Now he has bought and remodeled a house, keeping shop in it. He still has charge of his original work. He is a favorite with his employers, and now, at twenty-two, they consider him a good example of the result of enterprise and industry.

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One of Brooklyn's celebrities is the son of a Maine newspaper man, in whose paper Longfellow's first poem was published. George H. Shirley was a Maine man until he came to be Surveyor of the Port at the time of the war.

"I used to go coasting past the house in which Longfellow lived when I was a boy," he says. "I hunted up that old poem myself, and it has since appeared in volumes of his works."

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The crowd on the pier Saturday which witnessed the departure of the American Line steamship Ohio with her party of scientists, who are off for Scandinavia to witness the total eclipse of the sun Aug. 8, was like other Summer dock crowds.

There were the same pretty and frivolous looking young girls, wearing the same pretty and frivolous-looking gowns. They threw kisses and waved handkerchiefs in precisely the same manner. Even the little boy in the sailor suit who always sees parties off at the dock was there, and he was waving the very same little American flag.

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In the old houses in Washington Square, now used for business purposes, the fine woodwork and finish are the first things a visitor notices. The slender stair railings are of mahogany, and in some of the houses a delicate, graceful, oval window is set high in the wall to light the hall. In many cases the woodwork is receiving hard usage. It seems an artistic waste when one thinks of the gingerbread finish and poor material which goes into many modern houses.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—John Burke, thirty years old, who has no home, while crossing the tracks near the Woodlawn Station of the New-York and Harlem River Railroad yesterday morning, was struck by a light engine, and received a dislocation of the shoulder. He was attended by Dr. Hertsch and removed to the Fordham Hospital.

—Moses Grodier of 9½ Essex Street, who was arrested late Saturday night by Acting Captain Hogan of the Eldridge Street Police Station for maintaining a lottery agency, was held in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning for examination.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will work the third degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—John Tone, twenty-six years old, of Pacific Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, while drinking in the "hotel" on Pacific Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was assaulted by five men, who struck him with a glass. He received several wounds in the face. No arrests were

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WILL OPPOSE STRIKES

THE NEW TRADES UNION ALLIANCE PROPOSES TO ENTER POLITICS.

First Convention of the Seceders from the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor—Many Races Represented—A Few Women Among the Delegates—A Large Display of Banners and National Flags.

Under a great wreath of flags and banners a new labor organization held its first convention in Labor Lyceum, at 64 East Fourth Street, yesterday. National flags hung over the Chairman; there was one on each side, another covered the stand upon whose marble top he thumped with a heavy iron mace to keep the delegates in order, and half a hundred banners of the various trades unions were scattered here and there in the hall.

The new organization is the Trades Union Alliance. It is not an Anarchistic, Communistic, or Socialistic order, although it is to be closely allied to the latter. It is made up of different labor unions that have seceded from the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor. This secession was due, said one of the delegates yesterday, to the iniquity of the strike system followed by the two older orders. Strikes, he said, only injure the strikers, and there is nothing to be gained in fighting against capital, so long as there is a large army of unemployed men who are ready to work for almost nothing.

The convention is not to have a permanent President or Chairman. It will follow the somewhat novel plan of electing a temporary Chairman each day. An Executive Committee, which is yet to be elected, will have the management of the business of the organization.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Daniel De Leon acted for a time as temporary Chairman, but was succeeded by Patrick Murphy of Brooklyn. Ernest Bohm was the temporary and later became the permanent Secretary. L. Lewis, H. Vogt, A. Waldinger, E. Hinckler, and A. Shapiro were appointed as a Committee on Credentials, and L. Schmidt, F. W. Wilson, Charles Wilson, T. Ritzlaff, and Leopold Schwartz were appointed a Committee on Rules of Order.

Eighty-five trade unions were supposed to be represented in the convention, but not more than seventy-five delegates were present. Among them were four women delegates, who were entered on the list as Katie Silverberg of the Hatmakers of America, Katie Pryor of the General Council of Shoeworkers of North America, P. Albert of the Ladies' Tailors' Union of New-York, and Theresa Serber of the Women's Infant Cloakmakers' Union of New-York. The women took but little active part in the convention, most of them contenting themselves with making quiet suggestions to them, and in participating in the quiet work among the delegates. Miss Serber made several nominations, and seemed very alert and greatly interested.

The grouping of the banners with the names of the unions, some bearing legends and mottoes, made an interesting spectacle. A strip of bunting over the Chairman, between two United States flags, bore the lines:

> Leave the poor old stranded wreck,
> And pull for the shore.

No one explained whether the lines referred to the United States or to the organizations from which the seceders had come.

The banners were in red, white, blue, and green. They bore such designations as the following: The Children's Jacketmakers, Polish Laborers, Knee-Pants Pressers, Knee-Pants Makers, Paper Cigarette Makers, Celluloid and Plush Box Makers, Journeymen Barbers, and Eccentric Engineers.

The delegates present yesterday represented seven States, and Canada's delegates expect to reach the hall to-day. The main purpose of the convention is to organize an International Trades Union Alliance, which will be entirely different from the existing labor orders. The underlying principle of the organization, as explained by a leading member, will be the substitution of political measures for the "walking delegate" and the dangerous and expensive strike. "It will go into politics as the laborers of Belgium went into politics, and win as they won," he added.

The most striking feature of the convention yesterday was the heterogeneous mixture of races and languages. There were Germans, Italians, Hungarians, Poles, Frenchmen, Scandinavians, and Irishmen. An Irishman presided over what seemed, from the variety of accents, a congress of nations.

All were laboring men, and men fully in earnest. They lost no time in debate, or in wrangling, but got down to business and did their preliminary work as rapidly and as effectively as an old Parliament.

There was very little speechmaking. Delegate Charles Wilson explained the labor methods in the Pennsylvania mines, and Mr. Lucien Sanier spoke upon the history and progress of the social orders from the inauguration of the great European movement by Karl Marx in 1861 to the present time. This movement, said Mr. Sanier, "established the solidarity of the proletariat of the world. It spread like wildfire throughout France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Spain, and culminated in the great Franco-German war, which ended in the downfall of Napoleon III." The new order, he said, will be a Socialistic movement as against Anarchists led by such men as Herr Most.

The Celluloid and Plush Box Makers brought up in the convention, the first one of the labor organizations opposed to strikes, the question as to what assistance they were going to receive in their strike. It was referred to the Committee on Constitution.

One of the delegates was asked what would be done in the event of one of the union's laborers getting too low wages. "If we cannot succeed through other ways," he said, "why, we would have to order a strike; but this would be our last resort. We shall strive to get what we want—an eight-hour day and other things—through political means. We have tried the present parties, and they have no sympathy with the working classes. We will see now what we can do by active work for ourselves."

The convention adjourned at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to meet this morning at 10 o'clock. It will be in session till Thursday.

BURDEN THIEVES SENTENCED.

Turner and Dunlop Get Nine Years at Hard Labor.

William Robert Dunlop and William Turner, the former servants of I. Townsend Burden, who stole $60,000 worth of Mrs. Burden's jewels last December, were sentenced to nine years' imprisonment at hard labor in Sing Sing, yesterday, by Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, Part I.

Before sentence was pronounced, H. Daniel Pryibil made a plea for clemency for Dunlop, who was his client. He urged that Dunlop had saved the State the expense of a trial; that he had made all the restitution he could, and that it was his first offense. Dunlop, his lawyer said, wished to be sent to the Elmira Reformatory, in order to live the crime down, and begin life anew when he obtained his freedom.

Turner's lawyer, H. Digby Johnson, pleaded that his client had made a full confession and had pleaded guilty. The lawyer mentioned that Turner had served different English families honestly and faithfully since he was sixteen years of age. Among those who employed him were Lord St. Albans, the Marquis of Bristol, and Mrs. Adair.

Mr. Johnson quoted a note which Dunlop had sent Turner while they were imprisoned in separate cells at Police Headquarters, in which Dunlop said that he had not made any statement to Capt. O'Brien and did not intend to make one. Turner should be credited with having given the first information to the authorities.

Judge Cowing, in passing sentence, said the robbery had been carefully planned and executed. He failed to see any mitigating circumstances in either of the cases. They were not ordinary sneak thieves, who rushed into a house and grabbed the first thing at hand. They were in the employment of persons who had trusted them and had placed confidence in them.

The Judge said he was told that Dunlop went about the house armed, so that there was a possibility of the loss of human life if any one had interfered with his plans. The defendants were chased over half the world before they were caught, with an expenditure of $10,000 or $12,000, and with $10,000 worth of the property still missing.

"Breaches of trust," Judge Cowing continued, "are getting far too common, not only among servants and people of minor trust, but also in high places, among men of prominence and elevated station. I trust the time will speedily come when adequate punishment will be meted out, especially to those where the enormity of the offense is great in proportion to the great trust reposed in them."

The Judge then said that because Turner and Dunlop had saved the State the expense of a trial, he would take off one year from the extreme penalty, which would make the term of each of them nine years. By good behavior they will be released at the end of seven and a half years.

During the sentencing of the prisoners, I. Townsend Burden was in court. He looked steadily at his former servants but they carefully avoided returning his look, though they showed no sign of emotion.

District Attorney Lindsay gave out the full text of Dunlop and Turner's confession yesterday, which does not differ materially from the accounts already published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Mr. Lindsay, commenting on the confessions, said they agreed only so far as they related to the concealment of the jewelry and its transmission to England. Each of the thieves blamed the other for having originally suggested the robbery.

BRYANT PARK RESERVOIR SITE.

Aldermanic Committee Would Have It Used for New Library.

The Committee on County Affairs of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and by a majority vote, decided to report in favor of the resolution turning the site of the Bryant Park Reservoir over to the Park Department for use as the site for the New-York Public Library, Astor, Tilden, and Lenox foundation.

This report will be made, however, with the condition that the present reservoir shall not be interfered with until the proposed new mains running down town by way of Fifth Avenue are completed.

The Republican majority of the committee voted in favor of the proposition to turn the site over to the Park Department, with the proviso mentioned. Alderman Lantry refused to vote, and President Jeroloman's position on the question is uncertain.

Mr. Lantry says that there should be no definite action taken until it is fully ascertained that the new mains provide at least as good a water supply for the down-town districts as the Forty-second Street or Bryant Park Reservoir does now. Mr. Lantry will probably make a minority report.

DECISION FOR J. J. FALLON

HIS REINSTATEMENT AS WARDEN OF THE CITY PRISON ORDERED.

Opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court—The Charges of Incompetency and Inconsistent Conduct Declared Not Sustained—Deputy Warden O'Shea's Testimony Characterized as Malevolent and Untruthful.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday ordering the reinstatement of John J. Fallon as Warden of the City Prison, from which office he was removed on Jan. 21. Justice Barrett wrote the opinion, in which all the Justices concurred.

Mr. Fallon is a veteran of the civil war. He was appointed Warden of the Tombs Prison in June, 1891, and was removed after a trial on charges ordered by Commissioner of Correction Wright.

The charges against him were that he violated the rules of the prison in admitting a visitor without searching him, and that he had been guilty of cruelty and disobedience of orders in putting a prisoner (Herman) in solitary confinement, without food, for two days, and removing him from a cell to which he had been returned by due authority.

The greater part of the evidence produced against Mr. Fallon at his trial was presented by Deputy Warden O'Shea. Charles I. Patterson, who presented Mr. Fallon's appeal to the Appellate Division, argued that, as a veteran, Mr. Fallon could not be removed without cause, and that no cause had been shown, and that Deputy Warden O'Shea was untruthful and biased, and that Commissioner Wright had excluded competent testimony in his determination to find cause to remove Mr. Fallon in order to appoint to the place made vacant by his removal one of his own political followers. Mr. Fallon is a Tammany Hall Democrat.

Justice Barrett says in his opinion:

> It is clear, in view of the course and spirit of legislation upon this subject, (the veteran law,) that the relator was entitled at least to a fair and impartial trial upon specific charges of incompetency and conduct inconsistent with his position. He was equally entitled to cross-examine the witnesses produced in support of the charges, and to so cross-examine them fully, adequately, and without illegal or undue restraint.
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> After quoting from decisions of the Court of Appeals, Justice Barrett says:
>
> The question then is, Has the relator been removed for sufficient cause after a fair and legal hearing? We are all agreed that this question must be answered in the negative, so far as the first charge and specification are concerned. There was no intentional or substantial violation of the rules established by the Commissioners for the government of the City Prison. The accusation was founded upon the merest technicality, and was trivial in the extreme. It was always customary for the Warden in his discretion to permit visitors to enter the prison without being searched. But even if the relator were in error with regard to his duty in this particular, there was still no just ground for removal.
>
> Indeed, the only effect of the conviction upon this frivolous charge is to call for careful scrutiny of the good faith of the entire proceeding, and to suggest the existence of those motives which the statute recognizes as possible and which it was emphatically our aim to check.
>
> In saying this, we do not intend to reflect upon the Honorable Commissioner, but we fear he was misled by the main promoter of the proceeding. We refer to one Phelan, who, July, 1895, was appointed Deputy Warden, and who seems thereafter to have devoted himself largely to watching his superior, the Warden, noting his acts and doings and getting up a case against him.
>
> It is impossible for any fair mind to read this man's testimony without being convinced of its malevolence and untruthfulness; nor, without reaching the conclusion that the trumped charge was put forward by him for partisan, political, personal, or other cause, and not for conduct inconsistent with the position held by the relator. While acquitting the Commissioner of consciously lending himself to these purposes, we cannot but regret that his vision was not clearer in penetrating them.
>
> Our conclusion is the same as to the subsidiary specification of the second charge. The relator cannot fairly be charged with insubordination, because of a change in the location of the prisoner's ordinary cell. The responsibility for the safety of the jail and of all concerned was upon the Warden.
>
> The only serious question in the case is, Was the relator guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment of Herman as charged? If he was, he was properly removed.
>
> That the relator was justified in properly disciplining the prisoner we are all agreed. It would be subversive of all discipline to permit prisoners to abuse with impunity those into whose care and keeping they are intrusted. The only direct testimony that the relator ordered the prisoner deprived of all food is furnished by O'Shea. We have already seen that little credit can be given to this witness. Keeper Mae's testimony characterizes O'Shea's statement as highly improbable.
>
> After quoting from the testimony and taking up the objections of the Warden's counsel to the ruling of the Commissioner, who refused to make Herman answer certain questions put to him, the opinion continues:
>
> The ruling was erroneous, and where the conclusion arrived at has plainly resulted from such erroneous rulings it is impossible to sustain the findings.
>
> Our conclusion upon the whole case is, first, that as matter of fact none of the charges of incompetency and conduct inconsistent with the relator's position were sustained, and, second, that even if the charge of cruel and inhuman treatment had been prima facie made out, it was substantial error, going to the root of the Commissioner's judgment, to rule out cross-examination tending to refute such charge, and to show that the prisoner's sufferings as detailed by him, and by him alone, proceeded from causes other than the discipline to which he had been subjected.
>
> The determination of the Commissioner should be annulled, and the relator reinstated with $50 costs and disbursements.

Commissioner Wright was much surprised when told of the decision of the court. He said: "I have received no official notice as yet of the reinstatement of Warden Fallon. I shall consult the Corporation Counsel, and if there is a possible chance of appealing from the decision, I shall take the matter to the State Court of Appeals. I voted for Fallon's dismissal because I believed the evidence warranted his removal. I have no personal feeling in the matter. If Fallon must go back to his old place, of course the present Warden will have to vacate the office."

Warden Van De Carr was also surprised when he heard of the opinion, but he declined to discuss the matter.

Deputy Warden O'Shea smiled grimly when told of the decision of the court. "As a matter of course," he said, "the case will be appealed. The Appellate Division evidently considers that a Warden has a right to make his own laws and rules, no matter how they conflict with the rules and regulations of the Commissioner."

Magistrate Deuel, sitting in the Centre Street Court, and Justices Jerome, Hayes, and Jacobs of the Court of Special Sessions, declined to make any comments, saying that as Judges of inferior courts they could not criticise the decisions of the Appellate Division. All, however, were of the opinion that Commissioner Wright would appeal the matter to the State Court of Appeals.

Many of the lawyers whose duties take them to the Tombs Warden said they would regret very much to see Warden Van De Carr leave the prison.

IDLEWILD'S PASSENGERS ALARMED.

Thought Boat Was Going to Pieces—Man Would Save His Wheel.

Just as the steamboat Idlewild, from points up the Sound, rounded North Brother Island, East River, yesterday morning, the 200 passengers aboard rushed on deck and crowded, terrified, toward the stern.

A great crash, the noise of breaking timbers, and the hiss of escaping steam had frightened them, and they feared the boat was going to pieces. Many thought the boiler had exploded.

The boat was stopped quickly, and Stephen Mott, the master, with his assistants, quieted the crowd by assuring them there was no danger. Some of those aboard, however, had grabbed life preservers and were preparing for the worst. One young man, who had just purchased a new bicycle, had it on board with him. He took two preservers—one for himself and one for his wheel.

The walking beam of the boat had broken and also the skeleton beam. The pieces crashed through the deck into the engine room, demolishing the cylinder and condensor, and nearly killing William W. Clough, the engineer. He was sitting in a chair in the centre of the room when he was struck by a small piece of iron and thrown to one side. This probably saved his life, as a piece of the beam weighing nearly 1,300 pounds came crashing through immediately afterward, and struck just where he had been sitting.

The engineer ran to the engine room and turned off the steam, stopping the engines. The engine room was splintered, and parts of the lifting rods were bent out of shape.

The master blew the distress signal, and the tugboat Howard came to his assistance. A line was made fast, and the steamboat was towed to the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, where all the passengers were safely landed. The boat was later taken to her dock, Pier 24, East River.

It will require three or four weeks to repair the damage, which will amount to about $7,000. The steamboat Bay Queen has been engaged to make the trips in place of the Idlewild.

THE FUNERAL OF J. A. RYMAN.

Services at Actors' Fund Room—Some of Those Who Were Present.

John Addison Ryman, the actor who committed suicide Sunday morning in a boarding house in West Sixteenth Street, was buried yesterday in Evergreens Cemetery.

The funeral service was read in the rooms of the Actors' Fund, 12 West Twenty-eighth Street, by the Rev. Merriwether Brodnax, attached to the Episcopal See House.

Old-time minstrel performers and variety actors filled the rooms. Hughey Dougherty, Tony Pastor, Barney Ferguson, Morris Burns, Larry Tooley, Billy Barry, John Hart, and Arthur Morland were there. Jack Talbot, Mr. Ryman's companion, was present, and Henry Sanderson, manager of Pastor's Theatre; George June, theatrical manager; Billy Birch, the minstrel; Mrs. Harms, wife of the music publisher; Call Spencer of the "Fatal Card" company; Annie Ward, Mrs. Throp, and fifty other persons connected with the stage.

Mrs. Ryman, who was Etta Berger of the Berger Bell Ringers, and Addison Ryman, a son, were the kinspeople among the mourners. Bunches of roses and lilies sent by actors were on the coffin.

Passengers Aboard the Spree.

The North German Lloyd steamship Spree, which will sail to-day for Southampton and Bremen, has booked among her saloon passengers John Hamilton Blair, Mrs. J. J. Courtney, the Misses Courtney, Mrs. A. Scott Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dyer, Lyman T. Dyer, George J. Dyer, Miss Gallaudet, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Halsey, R. L. Hoguet, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William Mason, Vernon Munroe, Dr. Robert Safford Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Platt, Raymond Platt, the Misses Platt, Mrs. H. E. Packer, Mrs. F. H. Southwick, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Scharf, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stadler, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. von Thuemen, and Dr. T. A. Wadsworth.

BIG REBATE ON LICENSES

NEARLY $500,000 TO BE PAID FOR THOSE VOID AFTER TO-DAY.

No Provision for the Reimbursement—The Corporation Counsel Has Been Asked for an Opinion—Controller Fitch Says, if Demands Are Made, He Has No Money Available—May Be Necessary to Have Special Legislation.

Nearly $500,000 will be required to pay those whose licenses to sell liquor, granted by the local Excise Commissioners, are void after to-day. The framers of the liquor tax or Raines law made no provision for refunding to the holders of such licenses a sum proportionate to the fee charged and the time the license would have run, while it was declared in the law that the holders were entitled "to receive and recover" such money.

No official disputes the right of any one whose license has thus been made void to obtain the balance of the fee paid, and no licensee fears that he will fail to get the money due to him in time. But the officials have not yet found any way to such reimbursement, and the prevailing idea is that nothing can be done without obtaining an enabling act from the Legislature.

"I cannot see my way clearly in the matter," said Controller Fitch yesterday, "and the Corporation Counsel has been asked for an opinion on the subject. It is my wish to arrange for the payment of demands on account of licenses voided by the operation of the Raines law without having recourse to the Legislature. I do not very well see, however, how the Board of Estimate and Apportionment can act. It simply settled on the municipal budget last December, and the question now at issue is the payment of about $480,000. The city, it is true, had all this money, and is receiving a vast sum for its share in the money from tax certificates, but these matters have to be settled with some regard for regularity and business methods.

"If an unexpired liquor license made void June 30 by the new law is presented at my office and the amount due for the unexpired term is demanded, all I can say is that I have no money to satisfy the demand."

Special Deputy Commissioner Hilliard said that the reimbursing of those whose licenses extended beyond the present month was none of his concern. In his opinion, however, such reimbursements, owing to an omission in the Raines law, would have to be arranged by special legislation.

"In regard to the surrender of liquor-tax certificates," he continued, "it is different. The holders have only to come to my office and arrange for the payment to them of the amount due for the unexpired term. I don't think that I will be much bothered in this respect, as all the holders of tax certificates are making money, I hear.

"To-morrow sees the end of the operation of the old licenses. For tax certificates we have received up to date about $4,600,000, so that New-York City's share has been more than $4,060,000. From this has to be deducted the expenses of collection. The money received here is put in three banks. That for the city goes to the American Exchange Bank, and that for the State to the Franklin and Standard National Banks. When settlement is to be made three checks are drawn—two for the State and one for the city—and forwarded to Albany. The check for the city is sent thence to the Controller of New-York.

"Under the old law about 9,100 licensed places existed. Under the liquor-tax law about 7,800 applications for tax certificates have been received so far. The certificates issued have been those to traffic in liquors at $800, to storekeepers at $500, and to traffickers in the newly annexed district at $100. Up to now all druggists have seen the wisdom of taking out a storekeeper's license."

A problem for the big brewers, who tried the experiment of equipping the beer saloons and other places over which they held mortgages with $800 certificates, was how to prevent the person named in the certificate from surrendering it and getting the money due on the unexpired term.

"Nothing of this kind will happen," said an agent for one of the largest brewing concerns. "Of course, precautions against such rascality have been taken, but without them I doubt if a single case of such dishonesty would have occurred. I think perfect protection would have been kept by the brewers' saloon keepers. The precautions are various, but the chief one has been to notify the State Excise Bureau that a brewer had an interest in the certificate. The result of this would be that if a man presented a certificate of which notice had been given to the brewer he would be summoned, and he and his saloon keeper would be invited to settle their dispute legally before the Special Deputy Commissioner could take cognizance of the demand for the amount due on the certificate.

"Well, after this there is the assignment of the certificate. This does not amount to much, as the law provides that this shall only be for business purposes. Assignments of right to rebate and powers of attorney to collect the amount due are more effective. In some cases the mortgage on the saloon stock and fixtures is increased, so as to cover the amount advanced by the certificate.

"There would be many difficulties in the way of a man who would try to defraud a brewer out of the amount of a certificate. Such a man would certainly be doing a bad business, and would be watched more closely than the other saloon keepers; then the absence of the certificate from its place in the saloon would be remarked, and beyond this the Excise Bureau is at all times the headquarters of agents of the brewers. All are the keenest of the keen, and would notice the presence of a customer and find out his business."

GRAND NEW RIVER STEAMER.

Adirondack of the People's Line Has Many New Attractions.

The last finishing touch has been put on the new floating palace Adirondack of the People's Line, and in honor of the event a reception was given on board the vessel yesterday afternoon. For two hours the stately craft was open for inspection by visitors, all of whom found much to admire in this finely finished specimen of the shipbuilder's art.

The Adirondack was modeled and designed by John Englis, Vice President of the company, who, owing to his association for many years with this and other navigation lines, is familiar with the requirements of the traveling public. The entire construction and equipment of the vessel was supervised by Charles M. Englis of the firm of John Englis & Sons of Brooklyn.

The hull is built of wood to insure the lightness of draught necessary to navigate the Hudson as far as Albany. The vessel has a length over all of 412 feet, a beam of 50 feet, and measures 90 feet from guard to guard. She has a gross tonnage of 4,500, with a freight capacity of 1,000 tons net.

The vessel is provided with collision, boiler, and engine room bulkheads; the boiler and engine room bulkheads being of iron, are carried up around the steam chimneys to the dome, or upper deck, of the vessel. This entirely separates the boiler compartment from the rest of the vessel, minimizing the possible extension of fire arising in the boiler rooms.

There are five decks—main, saloon, gallery, upper gallery, and dome decks. On these decks are located 350 staterooms, including 24 parlor rooms, and 4 suites of parlors, and bedrooms with brass bedsteads. In addition there are 286 berths in the cabins and 120 berths for the crew.

The staterooms are an entirely new feature in the construction of steamboats of this class. Each room is entered from the saloon, and has a window on the outside of the vessel, thus insuring light and ventilation. All rooms have iron or brass bedsteads, and berths which warrant cleanliness and strength.

On the after part of the main deck is located the dining room, another new and desirable feature, as this room is surrounded by large windows, which may be opened from either top or bottom, affording ample ventilation to the entire dining room; these windows also permit an uninterrupted view of the river on both sides from any part of the room. There are also two private dining rooms in the extreme after part of the vessel, which open into the main dining room. These rooms and the lobbies are finished in white mahogany, with decorated panels in the ceiling, and at each intersection of the panels an electric light is depended. The dining room is furnished with small round tables seating four, and in case of necessity five persons. There is seating capacity for about 250 persons.

The Adirondack is commanded by Capt. S. J. Roe, who had charge of the steamer Drew of this line from the first day she ran. Chief Engineer John Fowks, who has had charge of the details of placing the machinery in the Adirondack, is in charge of the engineer's department, and W. H. Armstrong is chief steward. E. E. Sprague is purser of the vessel.

The Adirondack last evening left on her maiden trip to Albany. She carried a large number of passengers.

PROPOSED EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

Scheme Again Before the Aldermen—They May Favor the Project.

The old scheme of running a tunnel under the East River from Adams and Willoughby Streets, Brooklyn, to Broadway and Ann Street, this city, bobbed up again yesterday before the Aldermen's Committee on Bridges and Tunnels, to which was referred the application of the New-York and Brooklyn Railroad Company for permission to construct the tunnel in this city.

F. B. Eslar, a lawyer who represented the company, said the proposed tunnel was exclusively for a two-track railroad, that would facilitate travel between this city and Brooklyn. The estimated length of the tunnel is about one mile and three-fifths, and the estimated cost $6,000,000.

Mr. Eslar said the company proposed to guarantee the transportation of passengers between the City Hall in this city and the City Hall in Brooklyn in five minutes. He said the company would have offices in Park Row.

There was no opposition to the project, so the committee decided to make a report to the board to-morrow, and have this report, which will probably be in favor of the application, laid over for two weeks to give the opposition a chance to present arguments.

Caught a Ten-Pound Trout.

TAYLOR'S-ON-SCHROON, June 29.—Henry V. Parsell of New-York, who is now occupying his fine cottage at Taylor's-on-Schroon, went out with the well-known guide, Pat Sheehy, Thursday, and caught, a short distance from his electric launch dock, a lake trout weighing ten pounds. There are about twenty guests at Taylor's, and sixty more are expected this week. Prospects are bright for a good season at Schroon Lake, which is one of the most beautiful resorts in the Adirondacks.

LINSEED-OIL COMBINATION

EFFORTS MADE TO INCREASE THE PRICES OF PRODUCTS.

Meetings Held at Niagara Falls by All the Large Manufacturers from the East and West—The Present Price of Oil Said to be So Low that the Cost of Its Production Is Barely Covered—Rules May Be Made to Govern Sales.

Efforts to establish harmony of action among the linseed-oil manufacturers in this country have recently assumed much significance. The condition of the linseed-oil market has been unfavorable to profit making for several months, sharp competition having sent the price down to a point that scarcely covers the cost of production. Various conferences have been held in this city and elsewhere within the last few weeks, for the purpose of forming a combination to restore the price of linseed oil to a paying basis and to keep it there.

Nothing of a definite character has been accomplished thus far. Nearly all of the manufacturers and dealers agree as to the desirability of raising the price of the oil above its present figure of 37 cents per gallon, but the interests involved are so diversified that but little actual progress in the way of organization has been made. There were two or three largely attended meetings at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, last week, at which numerous suggestions were discussed for the formation of a mutually protective league, such as would not clash with the anti-trust law. Representatives of all the leading linseed-oil dealers, both East and West, attended these meetings.

The National Linseed Oil Company, which is sometimes spoken of as "the trust," was represented by its President, Alexander Euston. This company controls thirty-seven mills, nearly all of which are in the West. Besides the National Company, there were twenty-seven independent mills represented, including some of the largest concerns in the East. These were the National Lead Company, the Dean Linseed Oil Company, and Campbell & Thayer, all of this city. Arthur Dean and Arnold Thayer of the two last-named concerns attended the Niagara Falls meetings on behalf of the New-York City manufacturers, or "crushers," between whom and the Western mills there has long existed a bitter antagonism, arising, it is said, from the inroads which the latter succeeded in making on the business of the local establishments. This would be reached a climax May 28, when the New-York manufacturers made a cut of 3 cents a gallon in the price of oil, with the view of driving their foes from the field. But these tactics proved unavailing, as their competitors promptly met the cut by a like reduction. This proved to be a losing game, however, and soon overtures came from both sides for a truce, resulting in the meetings mentioned.

One of the propositions submitted was to form a great combination, embracing the entire linseed-oil trade in this country, each one of its members to be pledged to obey its regulations relative to prices, and the governing power to be vested in an Executive Board. It is asserted that one of the features of the proposed combination is that each manufacturer subscribing to it must make a cash deposit of from $100 to $500, to be forfeited should he sell below the stipulated pool price. One of the first things that the proposed combination would do would be to advance the price of linseed oil at least 5 cents a gallon.

The annual consumption of linseed oil in the United States is about 35,000,000 gallons. The present wholesale price is 37 cents per gallon, against 58 cents one year ago, the prevailing low figures being due partly to competition and partly to the cheapness of flaxseed, from which the oil is made.

The Messrs. Dean of the Dean Linseed Oil Company, at Front and John Streets, in this city, said yesterday that, so far as they knew, nothing of a practical character was accomplished at the meetings. There was a great deal of talk, but that was all. Arthur Dean attended the meetings, but he was not very sanguine over the prospect. He said the price of linseed oil was now too low, and he hoped that some lawful means would be found to secure concerted action on the part of linseed-oil dealers, so that all might make a fair profit.

TROUBLES OF BICYCLE DEALERS.

Assignment of Ernest C. Hinck—Chicago Companies Attached.

Ernest C. Hinck, dealer in bicycles at 337 Broadway, made an assignment without preference yesterday, to George F. Hinck, Gruber & Bonynge, his attorneys, said that the assignment was due to the cut in prices of bicycles, excessive competition, and large expenses. They placed the liabilities at $20,000, with assets of $10,000.

An attachment has been received by the Sheriff against the Climax Cycle Company of Chicago, from Horwitz & Hershfield, for $19,350, in favor of Thomas F. Dwyer, on an assigned claim for goods sold to the company by the Yost Manufacturing Company of Toledo, Ohio, between April 11 and June 19; also, an attachment for $731, in favor of Charles Daly.

The Sheriff has received another attachment against the Western Union Bicycle Manufacturing Company of Chicago, for $5,036, in favor of Charles H. Riley.

The Rare Good Fortune of Booby Baines. . . .

By ANTHONY HOPE. . . .

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SYNOPSIS.

Mr. J. Addington Baines, familiarly known at Rugby and Cambridge as "Booby" Baines, after graduation obtains a clerkship in the Board of Trade. He devotes much attention to society and becomes a favorite with smart people. His salary is small, and his prospective engagement with Miss Addie Swayne, the possessor of £800 a year, is very comforting. She has become impressed with his literary ability, and on their engagement is allowed to know his intention to write a philosophical book, entitled "Stress and Striving." It is understood, when they are married, that Baines is to go on and complete the book. His time being so much occupied with his Board of Trade work, his wife urges him to give up his position, which he does with the idea of working on the book. This action surprises and dismays his friend, Tom Caxton, who has little faith in Booby's ability to write anything worth reading.

PART II.

Now, Addington Baines was an honest and right-thinking man; therefore, so soon as he was released from bondage, he did what he had never done before—he set himself resolutely and manfully to his task. He ceased trifling with his subject; he bought a stock of paper and began to write. Addie used to equip him with pens and books of reference, and then steal silently away on tiptoe, her smile bright with exultant hope, her last kiss having given benediction to the noble work of the day. And Addington Baines was left alone, alone to tackle "Stress and Striving." Cheerfully he started, doggedly he went on. A strange, terrible thing began to happen. He found that he composed very slowly and with great difficulty. An insidious doubt made its way into his brain, and undermined his self-confidence. In conversation he had seemed to himself very original; when he came to set down his thoughts and to read up his books, he found that much which he had held to be legally his own was his only by lawless appropriation. In a word, he began to wonder whether he had anything to say. This suspicion would seize him cruelly in moments of fatigue or depression; then he despairingly threw down his pen, and, laying his tired head between his hands, went so far as to wish himself back at the Board of Trade. At any rate, one was not expected to be an original genius at the Board of Trade. Then Addie's light step would come tripping along the passage; the pen was seized again, and, when she came in, he feigned to have paused only for a moment (that was necessary because the ink was dry) in order to crystallize his thoughts into an aphorism, or his attack into an epigram. And she would ask to hear the last written chapter over again. To her it was all original and, for his sake, all brilliant. Her ready homage reinstated him in his good opinion of himself. He was happy again till she left him face to face with the remorseless pen and paper, the pen that seemed to cry mockingly, "Use me," and the paper that jeered him with its, "Fill me if you can."

Now, when a pretty girl with eight hundred pounds a year—a most aggravating circumstance—has married a man more on the strength of his brains than of anything else, and when he, yielding readily to her persuasions, has abandoned his means of making any addition to the said income in order to give his genius full scope and opportunity, it needs some moral courage in the husband to go to the wife and tell her that the basis of their respective actions was altogether unsound and fallacious, that he is not a genius, that no amount of scope is of avail when there is nothing to enjoy it, that, in fact, the sooner he gets back to some honest work and leaves his paper staining the better. Yet this uninviting task seemed to lie before Booby Baines at the moments when his despondency got the better of him and he was tempted to throw up the cards. But he would not despair yet; he told himself, seeking comfort, that his was only the self-distrust, the nervousness, which, as he had so often heard, accompanied and indicated real power. He would be sure of success, or he would not publish. Tom Caxton should read the book; he would trust Tom Caxton's judgment in anything. But it was too soon to despair; and he dared not face Addie. So he toiled away at his oars, pulling his boat through the rough sea and keeping up a cheerful air of confidence before his wife. There were commendable points in the behavior of Booby Baines at this time; for he was very far indeed from being a happy man. Tom Caxton saw that, but he could not help. The only moral which his reflective mind found itself able to draw was that if a man is comfortably assured of his own ability, still more if his friends are kind enough to indorse his opinion, it is but doubtful wisdom to put the matter to the proof; it is too much like selling consols in order to invest in a gold mine.

Poor Tom Caxton was not a happy man either when he heard that he was to read the book and pronounce the authoritative verdict which must decide whether it should be given to the world or not. And when, in the fullness of time, the manuscript arrived at his lodgings, he flung it impatiently on the table. It made a bulky roll of fair white paper, covered with Addie's large clear handwriting, and neatly tied with green ribbon.

"What's that?" asked Prof. Martin, who had looked in to smoke a pipe.

"Baines's book," answered Tom, curtly.

"I've got to read it and give an opinion on it."

"It is quite sure," observed the professor, in a tone of dispassionate certainty, "to be an uncommonly bad book. What's it about?"

"He says," growled Tom, "that it's a reasoned protest against the unrest of modern life."

"The man might as well protest against the law of gravitation," declared the professor. "If I were you I wouldn't read it."

"I must. He relies on my opinion."

"You mean he'll follow it?"

"Yes; if I tell him to, he'll suppress it."

"How very unusual! He must be modest at bottom."

"Poor old Booby, I'm afraid he's rather nervous about it."

"I was very nervous," said the professor, "when I published my book on 'The Phantasm of Individuality.'"

And Then Steal Silently Away on Tiptoe.

"I've never read it," said Tom.

"You have read it. You're only trying to annoy me, because you're annoyed with Baines."

"Well, then, I have read it. I say, professor, there's going to be a baby at the Baines's!"

"If he never did anything worse than that!" murmured the professor.

"And Booby says that a favorable verdict from me will quiet dear Addie's mind and—and conduce, you know."

"Good heavens! And if it's unfavorable?"

Caxton shuffled his feet uncomfortably.

"Make it favorable, anyhow," suggested the professor, in unscrupulous benevolence.

"I couldn't. The old chap trusts me."

"Then what do you propose to do, Mr. Caxton?"

"If it's unfavorable, I think we must wait till dear Addie's state of mind is not such a vital matter."

The professor made his exit with a shrug. Caxton sat down to the bulky roll of manuscript.

"At least it's legible," said he, with a sigh of relief, and he lit his pipe. It was very legible, for much love had gone to the copying of it, and love breeds care. Alas! that it cannot give brains.

Yes, it was legible. That said, all was said. No other commendation was in honesty possible. The book contained poor Booby's views on life, and art in relation to life, and both of them in relation to Heaven knows what besides. At its rare best it was tolerably sensible commonplace; at its worst it was bedizened with silly conceits and given over to the unutterable weariness of missfire paradox. As a whole it was rambling, forceless, devoid of vitality. On that day and the next Caxton read it honestly through and through, hoping that there might be found one brand—a few pages, enough, maybe, for an article in a minor monthly—which he could conscientiously snatch from the burning. There was nothing. He communicated the result to the professor, who had the curiosity to call and ask how things were going on.

"Of course there isn't," said the professor, placidly.

"So I must massacre the innocent!"

"You'll tell him not to publish?"

"Oh, he mustn't at any price, even if he could."

"And Mrs. Baines?" asked the professor.

"He must tell her himself. That's not my affair."

At this moment a servant entered and handed Caxton a telegram. It was from Baines, and said: "Addie very ill. Can you come and bring book?"

Caxton threw it across to the professor and put on his hat.

"The event going wrong, I suppose," guessed the professor.

"I suppose so. Now, why can't a good chap like old Booby be allowed a quiet life?"

"I haven't the answer to that about me," said the professor.

* * * * * * *

The houses of Vanessa Terrace, where Mr. and Mrs. Baines lived, are not large, but they are new and fresh, and their architecture shows at least a craving after beauty; they suggest to the passer-by cultivated tastes, a couple of neat maidservants, and an income short of four figures. The rooms inside No. 12 were pretty and dainty, full of curiously chosen trumpery, and decked with the last conceits of artistic upholstery. A room is right to hint the views and fancies of its occupants; it is a mistake when it crams their dogmas down a visitor's throat. Perhaps the Baines' rooms were open to criticism on

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

ACTIVITY IN STOCKS AT THE COST OF DECLINING PRICES.

Earnings of Granger Railroads More Unfavorable than Had Been Expected—McKinley's Speech to the Notification Committee Failed to Rally Prices—Aggressive Tactics by Bears Against a Market Lacking Support—Gold for Export.

MONDAY—P. M.

To-day's sales of stocks exceeded in volume those of any other day for a long time. Holders could derive little comfort from this activity, because it represented factors hostile to former prices, and it benefited only the bears. Disappointment with the results was increased by reason of indications early in the day, which held out promise of substantial recovery from Saturday's losses. Good buying of American securities in London seemed a hopeful sign. It gave impulse to early orders here, prices generally opening well. The market had hardly turned upward when reverses came. Thereafter prices kept on the down grade almost continuously.

Notices of gold engagements furnished the first check. It had been believed that exchange had touched a rate at which the reserve was safe. Only extraordinary demands, with premiums attached, were supposed to attract gold to Europe, even with the rate at $4.88½. Not long ago bankers' estimates named $4.89¼ as the lowest figure for profitable export. To-day, without excuse or explanation, and, apparently, in the absence of extraordinary demand, gold was engaged for export, with the rate at $4.88¼.

Reports of May earnings of the Burlington and St. Paul properties had depressing effect. Prices had already discounted reports of poor business by those roads in May. The figures, announced to-day, showed conditions more unfavorable than rumor had made them. This revelation cost as much loss as it would stand in the market, quotations for all the grangers tumbling rapidly under it.

When the downward movement had fairly started, it became apparent that it had force behind it. Talk of currency confusion, of doubtful political issues, and of business unrest for the campaign indicated that family hunters were gunning in the market. They seemed to bring down game, for commission houses received many orders in the afternoon to let stock holdings go. In the last hour there was an attempt to rally the market on McKinley's speech to the Republican Committee. If the speech had contained a single ringing sentence on the gold standard, it might have undone much of the day's mischief, but the prominence it gave the tariff, always an unsettling topic, and the generalities with which it glossed over the money situation, proved an aggravation rather than a help. Such recovery as occurred in the late dealings was fairly attributed to covering by shorts rather than to any note of confidence sounded by the Republican candidate.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were at 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5@6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $66,360,283; balances, $5,277,089. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $165,758.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69¾@69⅝. There were sales of 151,000 ounces at 69@69¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅞@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅝@54¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$41,563,892
Imports for same period	19,419,277
Net exports	$22,144,615
Net exports to date, 1895	12,967,854
Net exports to date, 1894	59,212,786
Net exports to date, 1893	62,725,002

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼ for demand, $4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—65c premium. Boston—par and 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The e was some disposition to sell early in the day, which the bears helped as much as possible. Later good buying from the supporting element had effect to stop further decline. Cables were weak. West Chicago sold at 103⅝, and North Chicago at 246½. Alley L. sold at 4, the lowest price on record for the stock. Lake Street was weak at 22½ after an opening of 22½. Clearings were $14,608,032; New-York exchange, 65c premium; money, 5@5½ per cent. on call and 5½@6 per cent. on time.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	35	...	36½	...
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	62	64	62½	64
Chi. Brew. & Malt	15	16	14⅞	15
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	40	41½	40	42½
Chi. Fuse Mfg. Co.	34	...	34	...
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	48	...	48	...
Chi. S. S. R. T.(Alley L.)	*4	...	*4⅜	...
Chi. City Railway	*220	...	222	...
Chicago Telephone	*170½	173	*173½	...
Diamond Match Co.	*224½	...	*226½	...
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*22½	...	*22⅜	...
Metropolitan Elevated	*19½	...	19	20
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	15⅞	16½	...	...
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	39⅝	...	...	...
New-York Biscuit	*93	...	*93⅞	...
North Chi. St. R. R.	*246½	...	245½	...
National Railway	...	110	...	110
Street's W. S. C. L.	15	...	14¾	...
Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	*55½	...	...	...
West Chi. St. R. R.	*103¾	...	*103¾	...
Western Stone	60	...	59	...
BONDS.				
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	98½	99	98¾	99½
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	64½	65½	63½	64½
Chi. City Railway 4½s	100	...	...	100
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	101½	102½	...	102
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	*90	...	90	90⅝
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	82	84	81½	82¼
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	*75	...	*75	...
N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s	100	100½	...	100⅝
N. Chi. R. R. 1st 5s	103½	104	103½	104
W. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103	...	102½	103
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	99⅝	100	*99½	...

*Sales.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Harlem Savings Bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend to depositors at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $1,000, and 3 per cent. per annum on the excess, to $8,000, payable on and after July 20.

—Coupons from Illinois Steel Company debentures and St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad second mortgage bonds, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Cuyler, Morgan & Co.

—The John B. Stetson Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable July 15. Transfer books will close July 10 and reopen July 16.

—Coupons due July 1 from the first mortgage bonds of the Mechanical Rubber Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

—Coupons due July 1 from the first mortgage bonds of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway will be paid on and after that date at the Chase National Bank.

—Coupons due July 1 from bonds of various lines in the Southern Railway system will be paid on and after that date at the office of Cuyler, Morgan & Co.

—Coupons due July 1 on the bonds of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad will be paid on and after that date at the Guaranty Trust Company.

—Interest on the bonds of the Syracuse Gas Company due July 1 will be paid on and after that date at the Guaranty Trust Company.

—The Sixth National Bank has declared a dividend of 6 per cent., payable on and after July 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147½	147½	147½	147½	...	145	150	10
Alton & Terre Haute	60	60	60	60	...	58	62	40
American Cotton Oil	10	10⅜	9	9⅜	-⅛	9½	10	1,050
American Cotton Oil pf	52½	53⅜	50	50¾	-2⅜	50½	52	900
*American Sugar Refineries	113	113	109¾	110	-3⅝	110	110½	99,970
*American Sugar Refineries pf	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	-⅝	101½	101¾	430
Americus Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	91	91	-½	...	...	100
American Tobacco	63½	64	62¾	63	-⅝	62¾	63¼	28,100
Ann Arbor	8	8	8	8	-1	8	10	100
Atch., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	13¼	13⅝	13	13¼	-¼	13½	13¾	7,652
Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	-¼	19½	20	2,325
Baltimore & Ohio	18	18	16¾	16¾	-1¼	17	18	1,340
*Bay State Gas	23	23	21½	22	-2	...	22	1,200
Brooklyn Union Gas	93	93½	91¾	91¾	-1¼	91½	92½	520
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	-⅛	21	22	100
Canada Southern	49	49	48	48¾	-1⅛	48¾	49¼	950
Canadian Pacific	60¼	60¼	60	60	-½	59¾	60	400
Central Pacific	15	15	15	15	+⅛	14	15¾	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	14⅜	14⅜	14	14¼	-⅛	14½	14¾	2,760
Chicago Great Western	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	-1⅛	5¾	7	200
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	41	41	41	41	...	41	42	100
Chicago Gas	65¾	65¾	61¼	62	-4	61¾	62	18,425
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	74½	74½	72⅜	72½	-2¼	72⅜	72½	31,010
Chicago, & Northwestern	101½	101½	100	100¼	-1¼	100	100½	3,910
C., M. & St. Paul	76	76	73¾	74⅛	-1⅞	74	74½	64,998
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	68¼	68¼	65¼	66	-2⅜	66	66⅜	11,336
Cleve., Cinn., Chi. & St. L.	31½	31½	29	29¼	-2½	29	29½	2,535
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	50	50	50	50	-⅛	50	51	200
Colorado Coal & Iron, dev.	1¼	1¼	⅝	⅝	-1	¼	¾	1,000
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23	23	22	22½	-2½	22½	23½	730
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	-⅝	15½	16½	400
Consolidated Gas Company	155½	155½	155	155	-2	154½	155	650
Delaware & Hudson	125	126½	124½	124½	-3	124½	...	1,821
Del., Lack. & Western	162	162	162	162	...	...	162	36
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	14⅜	14⅞	13¼	13⅜	-1⅝	13½	13⅝	8,992
Erie	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	-⅛	13¾	14	200
Erie 1st pf.	33	33	33	33	-1	32½	33½	130
General Electric	30	30	27	27¼	-3	27⅝	27¾	4,130
Great Northern pf.	115	115	115	115	-3½	114	120	125
Homestake	34	34	34	34	+¼	33½	...	100
Iowa Central	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛	7½	8	225
Laclede Gas	21½	21½	21½	21¼	-⅝	21½	22½	500
Lake Erie & Western	18½	18½	18½	18½	...	17	18	1
Lake Erie & Western pf.	69	69	69	69	-1⅞	67½	69	165
Lake Shore	151	151	150¾	150¾	-2¾	150¼	151	510
Minn. & St. Louis, 1st pf.	78	79	78	79	+¼	77	79	500
Louisville & Nashville	48⅝	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	-1	47½	48	19,795
Louis., New-Albany & Chi.	8½	8½	7¾	7¾	-1½	8½	9	700
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf.	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	+⅝	18	20	200
Manhattan Beach	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	-3⅛	7	12	150
Manhattan Con.	101¼	101¼	100⅛	100⅜	-⅝	100⅜	100⅞	4,142
Metropolitan Traction	104½	104⅝	104	104½	-1½	103½	105	735
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	...	96	98	440
Minn. & St. Louis, 1st pf.	79	79	79	79	-1	77	79	5
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	-¼	10⅜	11¼	200
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	22½	22½	21½	22	-1	22	23	1,828
Missouri Pacific	20	21¼	20	20⅜	-1½	20⅜	20⅝	5,660
*National Lead Co.	23	23	22½	22⅞	-1	22¾	23¼	700
*National Lead Co. pf.	96	96	85¼	85¼	-3¾	84½	85½	274
National Linseed Oil	18½	18½	18	18	-½	17½	19	200
New-Jersey Central	105	105	102¼	102¼	-4½	102	103	1,150
New-York Central	96	96	95½	95½	-1½	95⅜	95¾	1,291
N. Y. Sus. & West. pf.	22¼	22¼	21½	21½	-1½	21	22	2,800
Norfolk & Western, 2d in. pd.	4½	4½	4½	4½	...	3¾	4	50
North American	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	-⅛	4½	4¾	111
Northern Pacific, 2d in. pd.	9½	9½	9½	9½	+¼	8¾	8⅞	100
North. Pacific pf., 2d in. pd.	16½	16½	16½	16½	...	16⅜	17	151
Ontario & Western	13½	13½	13½	13½	...	13½	13⅝	600
Pacific Mail	22½	22½	20⅝	21½	-1⅛	21½	22	2,350
Phila. & Read., 2d in. pd.	14	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	-⅝	13⅝	14	8,440
P., C. C. & St. L.	15	15	15	15	...	...	...	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	160	160	160	160	...	158	158	5
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb'g.	114½	116	114⅜	116	...	114½	117	21
St. Louis & San Francisco	42	42	41	41	-1	40½	41	2,200
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	122	122	122	122	-2	120	123	145
Southern Pacific	18¼	18½	18	18⅛	-½	18	19	500
Southern Railway	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	...	8⅝	9	820
Southern Railway pf.	26¾	26¾	25½	25⅝	-1	25⅜	26	5,919
Tennessee Coal & Iron	22¼	22¼	20¼	20⅜	-1½	20⅜	21¼	3,217
Texas Pacific	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛	-⅛	7⅛	7⅜	1,140
Union Pacific	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛	6⅝	6¾	1,650
U. S. Cordage	5	5	4¾	4¾	-¼	4⅞	5	1,660
U. S. Cordage pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½	-¼	9½	10	225
U. S. Cordage gtd.	19½	19½	19½	19½	-1	19	19⅝	100
*U. S. Leather	7¼	7½	7	7	-⅛	7	7½	1,081
*U. S. Leather pf.	57¾	57¾	56⅝	57	-⅝	56⅜	57	7,505
U. S. Rubber	15	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	-2¼	15	16½	1,584
U. S. Rubber pf.	73½	73¾	73	73½	-⅝	73½	75	760
Wabash	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	-⅛	6¼	6½	475
Wabash pf.	16	16¼	15¾	16	-¼	15¾	16	2,970
Western Union Telegraph	83¼	83¼	82⅞	82⅞	-⅜	82⅞	83	4,443
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9	9¼	8½	8⅝	-⅜	8⅝	8⅞	5,529
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	35¾	35¾	34½	35	-2	33	35	440
Total sales								394,048

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales
Bullion ctfs	69	69¾	69	Last. -⅛...	69¾...	69⅞...	151,000

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	70	N. Y. Chic & St. L. 4s			
2,000	70	1,000	104		
Atch., Top. & San Fe Gen 4s	90	1,000	103½		
1,000	78⅝	25,000	90		
46,000	78⅝	Nor. Pac. Termi -1st			
12,000	77⅛	5,000	108½		
1,000	77⅞	Nor. Ry. of Cal. 6s			
2,500	77½	8,000	93⅜		
Adjustment 4s	39	Oregon Imp. 5s			
10,000	38⅞	5,000	83½		
10,000	38⅝	Ore. Imp. Co. Con 5s			
10,000	38⅝	Co. Certfs	13		
5,000	38⅝	12,000	12		
10,000	38⅝	5,000			
11,000	38⅝	Oregon R. & Nav 5s	92		
10,000	38⅝	1,000	97		
6,000	38½	1,000			
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. 5s	78	Oregon R. & Nav. Co. Col Trust 5s	97		
3,000	78	Trust Co. Certfs	62¾		
Bklyn W. & W. Co. 5s	98	1,000			
2,000	98	Oregon Short Line 6s	113		
Chic. & Ohio Con. 5s	107½	2,000			
1,000	107¼	Trust Co. Certfs	112		
Chic. B. & Q. Deb. 5s	107	5,000			
Chic. & Eas. Ill. 6s	108	Ore. S. L. & U. N. Con Trust Co. Certfs	65		
Chic. & Nor. Pac. 1st Tr Receipts	43	7,000			
5,000	43	Phil. & Read. 1st Pf. Inc Trust Co. Certfs	31		
30,000	44	2d Instal. Pd.			
Chic. & Norw. 25-year Deb. 5s	106⅜	10,000	2d Pref. Inc Trust Co. Certfs		
2,000	106	2d Instal. Pd.	19½		
Chic. Rock Isl. & Pac. Coupon Gold 7s	117	10,000	19		
1,000	105½	15,000			
Chic. R. I. & P. Ext 5s	105¼	Phil. & Read. Gen 4s Trust Co. Certfs			
5,000	105⅛	Stm Assd	79¼		
1,000	105¼	4,000	79		
11,000	105⅛	10,000	78⅞		
25,000	105	10,000	78⅞		
3,000	104½	7,000	78⅝		
C. C. C. & Ind's. G. M.	125½	5,000	78⅜		
Col. H. Val. & Tol. 5s	107¼	10,000	78⅛		
Consol. Gas L. 5s	112½	3,000	78⅜		
Col. H. V. & T. G. M. 6s	112½	14,000	78⅝		
1,000	85	Tr Co Ctfs Unstd Assfd			
Den. & Rio Grande 4s	90⅜	10,000	92		
7,000	91¼	10,000	91¼		
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga Cons Gold 5s	107⅛	Rio Grande Wn 1st	76		
3,000	107¼	11,000	76¼		
E. T. V. & G. Div. 1 5s	112⅜	10,000			
5,000	104	St L. Southw 1st	69		
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. Con 5s	104	5,000	68¾		
1,000	99	St L. Southw 2d Inc	25		
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 6s	99	2,000	24		
1,000	99	8,000	23⅜		
Erie 4s Prior Bds	92	5,000	23⅝		
3,000	91½	25,000			
7,000	91	San An. & Ar. P. 4s	92¾		
Gen. Elec. Co. Deb. 6s	104	10,000	56		
1,000	104	So. Pac. N. Mex. 1st	105		
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 6s	99	10,000			
1,000	99	Southn. Ry. 1st 5s	93		
Erie 4s Prior Bds	92	10,000	92¾		
3,000	92	8,000	93		
3,000	91½	5,000	92¾		
7,000	91	6,000	92¾		
Gen. Elec. Co. Deb. 6s	104	50,000			
1,000	104	Terminal R. R. Assn. of St. L. Con 5s	105½		
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 6s	99	5,000			
1,000	99	Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	83¾		
Erie 4s Prior Bds	92	3,000			
3,000	92	Tex. & Pac. 2d Inc	19¼		
3,000	91½	4,000	19¼		
7,000	91	5,000	19		
Gen. Elec. Co. Deb. 6s	104	5,000	19¼		
1,000	104	10,000	19¼		
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 6s	99	Union Pac. 1st 96	104⅜		
1,000	99	7,000			
Erie 4s Prior Bds	92	Union Pac. 6s 1897	104⅝		
3,000	92	6,000			
3,000	91½	Union Pac. 1st 98	105¼		
7,000	91	2,000			
Gen. Elec. Co. Deb. 6s	104	Union Pac. Gold 6s, Col Tr. Notes, Stmpd	97		
1,000	104	1,000			
Mil. & St. Paul Cons	132¼	U. P. Denv. & Gulf 1st	35½		
5,000	132¼	9,000	33		
Minn. & St. L. Con. 5s	104½	16,000	32⅞		
11,000	104¾	9,000	33		
Mo. K. & T. 1st 4s	82¼	5,000	33		
1,000	82¼	5,000	33¼		
3,000	82⅜	5,000			
6,000	82	Virginia Mid. G. M.	100½		
9,000	81½	1,000			
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 2d 5s	57	Wabash 1st 5s	103⅝		
1,000	57	25,000			
Mo. Kan. & T. of Tex. 5s	104½	Wabash R. R. 2d	74½		
1,000	77	5,000	73		
Nash., C. & St. L. Con	82¾	Wabash Deb. Ser. B	22		
10,000	100	35,000			
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st	103	West Shore Gtd. 4s	107		
1,000	103	9,000	107¼		
N. Y. Ont. & W. Con. 5s	100½	1,000	107¼		
2,000	107	13,000	106⅞		
N. Y. Ont. & W. Ref. 4s	87½	20,000			
3,000	87½	Wiscon. Cen. Co. 1st Trust Co. Certfs	83		
N. Y. S. & W. Term 1st	105	47,000			
1,000	105				
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	122				
1,000	122				
Nor. Pac. 1st 5s	83¾				
3,000	83¾				
Nor. Pac. 2d Inc	19¼				
4,000	19¼				
5,000	19¼				
5,000	19¼				
10,000	19¼				
Nor. Pac. 1st 96	104⅛				
7,000	104⅛				
Nor. Pac. 6s 1897	104⅝				
6,000	104⅝				
Nor. Pac. 1st 98	105¼				
2,000	105¼				
Nor. Pac. Gold 6s, Col Tr. Notes, Stmpd	97				
1,000	97				
U. P. Denv. & Gulf 1st	35½				
9,000	35½				
16,000	33				
9,000	32⅞				
5,000	33				
5,000	33¼				
5,000	33¼				
Virginia Mid. G. M.	100½				
1,000	100½				
Wabash 1st 5s	103⅝				
25,000	103⅝				
Wabash R. R. 2d	74½				
5,000	74½				
10,000	73				
Wabash Deb. Ser. B	22				
35,000	22				
West Shore Gtd. 4s	107				
9,000	107				
1,000	107¼				
13,000	107				
20,000	106⅞				
Wiscon. Cen. Co. 1st Trust Co. Certfs	83				
47,000	83				
Total sales					$1,059,500

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.10	.09
Belcher	.47	.46
Best & Belcher	.82	.82
Bodie Consolidated	.40	.41
Bulwer	.20	.20
Challar	2.40	2.55
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.90	1.85
Crown Point	.43	.45
Gould & Curry	1.20	1.20
Hale & Norcross	1.35	1.30
Mexican	.67	.68
Mono	.06	....
Ophir	1.20	1.15
Potosi	1.05	1.15
Savage	.96	.97
Sierra Nevada	.60	.61
Union Consolidated	.55	.61
Utah	.09	.09
Yellow Jacket	.45	.45

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 29.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Gibson	.77	.77
Anacondo	.59	.59
Argentum	.57	.58
Isabella	.64½	.65
Portland	1.77	1.80
Union	.36½	.37
Consolidated	.10¼	.10¼
Pharmacist	.10¼	.10¾
Work	.12	.12
Mount Rosa	.14	.13½
Alamo	.04½	.04½
Blue Bell	.04	.04
Golden Fleece	1.56	1.58
Jefferson	.17½	.17½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	...
American Bank Note	...	39
American Grocery 1st	...	40
American Smokeless Powder Co.	...	50
*American Surety Company	195	205
American Typefounders	5	9
American Typefounders' pf.	25	30
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	104¼	105¼
†Atlantic Trust (new)	180	...
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	160	170
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	197
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	...
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	168	170
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	...	71
Brooklyn Elevated	7	8
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	...
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	107½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69	71
Celluloid Company stock	62	...
*Central & South American Tel.	118	121
Central Cross-Town	192	...
Central Park, North & East River	160	...
Central Trust Company	1025	...
Chicago & Rock Island R. R. stock	...	1
Cln., Jack. & Mack R. R. 1st	32	...
Commercial Cable Company stock	152	158
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	...
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	...
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	211½	...
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	...	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R.	165	...
†Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	100¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	...
Ensley Land Co.	¾	1¾
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	200	205
Farmers' Loan & Trust	760	...
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	85	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	7	12
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116¾
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	68	...
Fourth National Bank	180	184
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	...
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	56½	58½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89½	91
Guaranty Trust Company	400	...
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	67	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	98½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	...
Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	...
Hudson River Telephone stock	53½	55½
Importers & Traders' National Bank	537	545
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	137
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103½	104¾
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	...	86½
International Ocean Telegraph	106	...
†Iron Steamboat	5½

...Flour, 4,100 bbls; wheat, 47,...
...barley, 2,400 bushels; rye, 4,200
...payments—Flour, 12,937 bbls; wheat, ...
...barley, 1,000 bushels.

June 29.—The market was weak to-...trading was active. The small de... was visible and reports of gold exports ...r bearish tendency. September sold ...e to-day, and there was considerable ...om July to September. The close:

...No. 1 Northern,	54½c;
No. 2 Northern	54½c;
No. 3 Spring,	50½@
...rejected	...; to arrive: No. 1
...Northern and June,	No. 2
...Northern,	56c; No. 1
...Northern,	54¾c.

...TICA, June 29.—At the Utica Board of Trade to-day the following sales of cheese were made: 4,960 lbs at 6¼c; 886 lbs small at 6½c; 220 lbs small at 6⅝c; 192 pkgs creamery butter at 16c. Cheese ¼c lower, but market steady. At Little Falls these sales were made: 50 lbs large at 6c; 1,667 lbs large at 6¼c; 2,830 lbs small at 6⅛c; 180 lbs small at private terms; 40 lbs consigned; 26 pkgs dairy butter at 14@15c.

BUFFALO, June 29.—Spring wheat closed dull; 8c lower for spot; cost, insurance, and freight limits unchanged; Winter wheat closed weak; No. 2 red, 64c on track; store prices 1c lower. Corn closed weak; ¼c lower. Oats closed active; ¼c lower. Rye dull; No. 2, 35c in store. Flour dull; weak. Millfeed easy; unchanged.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,501	..	3,158	32,907	10,400
Sixtieth Street	3,312	99	8,433	2,738	89
Fortieth Street	..	..	..	..	16,479
Hoboken	2,243	61	78	516	930
W. H. R.	1,136	..	...	...	2,516
Weehawken and scattering	462	..	91	119	..
Total	10,654	160	11,760	36,680	30,414
Total last week	11,246	171	12,067	41,954	29,570

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to extra	$4.45@$4.80
Medium to fair	4.25@ 4.40
Common	4.00@ 4.20
Bulls and dry cows	1.50@ 3.25
Oxen and stags	2.60@ 4.15
Good to prime steers one year ago	5.30@ 5.65

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Eastmans Company, SS. Britannic	...	...	1,700
Eastmans Company, SS. St. Louis	...	...	2,200
Nelson Morris, SS. Bovic	...	...	2,160
Nelson Morris, SS. Cufic	...	...	2,060
Swift & Co., SS. Umbria	...	...	1,976
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Mohawk	290	...	2,418
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Bovic	375	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Cufic	264	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Bovic	375	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Cufic	264	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Mohawk	290	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Martello	157	325	...
Armour & Co., SS. British Queen	890	...	...
Rosenbaum Brothers, SS. Ontario	463	...	...
Dold & Keifer, SS. Caledonian	274	...	...
A. H. Eppstein, SS. Glenartney	70	...	...
D. H. Sherman, SS. Glenartney	71	...	...
Meyer & Houseman, SS. Chicago City	250	...	...
Total shipments	3,533	325	12,534
Total shipments last week	3,641	1,069	9,402
Boston shipments this week	4,143	3,147	9,337
Balto. shipments this week	1,740	...	1,740
Philada. shipm'ts this week	500	...	763
Montreal shipm'ts this week	2,624	1,224	...
N'port N. shipm'ts this wk	3,931	...	4,206
To London	5,418	3,147	17,968
To Liverpool	...	...	2,200
To Southampton	576	...	...
To Bristol	157	325	...
To Hull	239	424	...
To Newcastle	...	...	...

Total to all ports 12,359 4,696 24,374
Total to all ports last week 7,241 24,974

BEEVES—Receipts for two days were 251 cars, or 4,247 head—233 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 18 cars for the market, and, counting 3 cars held over from previous arrivals, there were 236 cars on sale. On the supplies there was a generally active trade, at an advance in prices from last Friday equal to 10c 100 lb. The yards were fully cleared at a seasonable hour. No export demand. Four prime native steers sold at $4@$4.70 100 lb, one bunch reaching $4.75; stags and oxen at $2.60@$4.15; bulls at $2.25@$3.60; dry cows at $1.50@$2.50; city-dressed native dressed sold steadily at 6@7c lb. To-day's London and Liverpool cables quoted refrigerator beef lower at 6½@7¼c lb; American live cattle dull at 8½@9½c, dressed weight. American sheep unchanged at 10@11c dressed weight. Shipments to-day, none. To-morrow the Tauric will take out 375 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, 375 head for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and 2,060 quarters of beef for Nelson Morris; the Wells City, for Bristol, 180 cattle for Meyer & Houseman.

MILCH COWS—Receipts were nominally steady at $20@$45 each for poor to choice cows.

CALVES—Receipts yesterday and to-day were 3,754 head, all for the market. On very moderate supplies, the market ruled active throughout, closing firm at an advance over Friday of ½@¾c lb. The pens were cleared early. Very poor to prime veals sold at $3@$5.50 100 lb. Mixed milkers at $3.25@$4.12½; buttermilk calves at $3@$3.12½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days were 65 cars, or 15,947 head, all for the market. Sheep were steady throughout, and good grades in good demand. Lambs were 25@50c per 100 lb lower, with a further reduction on common and medium sorts. Only 1 car-load of stock was unsold at the close. Poor to prime sheep sold at $2.25@$4.50 100 lb. Very common to choice lambs at $4@$6.75, 1 car reaching $7. Dressed mutton, 5@8c lb; dressed lambs 9@13½c.

HOGS—Receipts for two days were 62 cars, or 9,667 head, including 337 head for sale. Market active and firm and dealers quoted common heavy to choice light weight hogs at $5.50@$4 100 lb.

BUFFALO, June 29.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 3,476 head; total for week thus far, 5,476 head; for same time last week, 4,774 head, consigned through, 2,838 head; to New-York, 1,980 head; on sale, 2,640 head; market opened firm; closed steady, with all sold; prime steers, $4.85@$4.40; good shippers, $4.15@$4.25; light to good butchers', $3.85@$4.15; mixed butchers', $3.35@$3.80; bulls steady to strong; good butchers', $3.15@$3.35; fair to good, $2.90@$3.25; stockers dull and lower; light to good, $2.40@$2.75; feeders firm at $3@$3.40; veals steady at $3.75@$4.50; common, $3@$3.50. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 3,800 head; total for week thus far, 15,200 head; for same time last week, 17,920 head; consigned through, 3,680 head; to New-York, 10,200 head; on sale, 11,520 head; market opened active and 10c higher and Yorkers higher; closed strong for Yorkers at $3.70; mixed and slow for heavy grades, with a few decks sold; early sales: good Yorkers, $3.60@$3.65; light and pigs, $3.60@$3.70; mixed packers, $3.50 @$3.55, mediums, $3.40@$3.45; heavy, $3.35@$3.40; roughs, $3@$3.15; stags, $2@$2.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 6,000 head; total for week thus far, 18,400 head; for same time last week, 19,000 head; consigned through, 9,400 head; to New-York, 3,400 head; on sale, 9,000 head; market opened steady for good sheep, a shade higher for best lambs and slow for others; closed steady for good grades; very dull for culls and fair stock, but all sold; prime lambs, $6@$6.25; good to choice, $5.50@ $5.90; culls to fair, $2.75@$5.40; mixed sheep, $4.50 to extra, $5.75@$4.15; culls to fair, $1.25@ $3.50; fancy selected yearlings, $4.25@$4.50; no export demand; one deck extra export wethers, 124 lb, sold late at $4.60.

EAST LIBERTY, June 29.—Cattle—Market slow; decline of 5@10c per 100 lb from last week's prices; extra, $4.25@$4.30; prime, $4.15@$4.20; good, $4.10@$4.15; tidy, $4@$4.10; fair, $3.50@ $3.90; common to good fat bulls and cows, $2.25 @$3.25; heifers, $3@$4.10; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Market fairly active at advance of 10c per 100 lb; prime medium weights, $3.65@$3.70; prime light, $3.70@$3.75; Yorkers, $3.60@$3.65; pigs, $3.55@$3.75; heavy hogs, $3.15 @$3.30; good roughs, $2.60@$3. Sheep—Market a shade higher; prime, $3.90@$4.10; good, $3.65 @$3.75; fair mixed, $3.25@$3.40; common, $2@ $2.75; culls, 50c@$1.50; fair to good yearlings, $3@$4.25; Spring lambs, $5@$5.25; veal calves, $4@$4.50.

KANSAS CITY, June 29.—Hogs—Receipts, 4,500 head; market active; light and pigs, $3.10@$3.25; mediums, $3@$3.10; heavy, $2.95@$3.05. Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; market firm; native steers, best, $4@$4.30; fair to good, $3.10@$4; cows and heifers, best, $3@$3.50; fair to good, $2@$3; bulls, $2.10@$3; stockers and feeders, $2.60@$3.75; Texas and Western, $2.50@$3.70; calves, $4@$6. Sheep—Receipts, 8,000 head; market easy.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 317 head; market steady to 10c higher; native steers, $3.40@ $4.15; native cows, $2.10@$2.80; Texas steers, $3.10@$3.55; Texas cows, $2.15@$2.90. Hogs—Receipts, 2,447 head; market dull and 5c lower; heavy, $3@$3.25; mixed, $2.90@$3.25; light, $2.10 @$3.25. Sheep—Receipts, 2,828 head; market strong; natives, $3.35@$3.50; lambs, $5; Texans, $2.10@$3.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, June 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 16,000 head; market stronger; common to extra steers, $3.60@$4.60; stockers and feeders, $2.65@$3.85; cows and bulls, $1.25@$5.25; calves, $3@$5.25; Texans, $1.90@$4.

HOGS—Receipts, 42,000 head; market weak; heavies 5c lower; heavy packing and shipping lots, $2.95@$3.25; common to choice mixed, $3.05 @$3.40; choice assorted, $3.50@$3.55; light, $3.25 @$3.50; pigs, $2.75@$3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 14,000 head; market firm, except for common, which are weak; inferior to choice, $2@$4; lambs, $3@$6.50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 29—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess easy at 47s 3d; prime mess easy at 47s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 48s; do, medium, dull at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 26s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 25s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 24s; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, dull at 23s; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, dull at 23s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 23s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 25s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 31s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored dull at 35s. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 19s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 19s 9d. Resin—Common dull at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 1½d; No. 1 Northern Spring steady at 5s 10½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s ¼d; June dull at 3s; July dull at 3s 1½d; August dull at 3s. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 5s 9d. Hops at London—

...higher but steady; American middling, low middling classes June delivery, 3 53-64@3 54-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 3 53-64@3 54-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 51-64@3 52-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 49-64@3 50-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 42-64@ 3 43-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 39-64@3 40-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 39-64@3 40-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 38-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 38-64@3 39-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 39-64@3 40-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 40-64@ 3 41-64d, buyers.

LONDON, June 29—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test and 9s 3d@9s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—June, 10s 9d; August, 10s 3d.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 29.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7⅛c; middling, 6 13-16c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 601 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 71,556 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 29.—Cotton firm; middling, 7c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 114 bales; exports coastwise, 217 bales; sales, 16 bales; stock, 8,008 bales.

GALVESTON, June 29.—Cotton easy; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6 7-16c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c; net and gross receipts, none; sales, 321 bales; stock, 11,267 bales.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of the Various Offerings in the Auction Rooms.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, to A. H. Alker, at $14,591, the three-story brick dwelling 228 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 299.3½ feet west of Second Avenue, 21.5 by 103.3.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold by executor's order, to Ernest O. Bernet, at $6,075, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 433 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, between First and Pleasant Avenues, 14 by 100.

The sales at auction for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John Delahunty, referee, Ogden leasehold of 311 and part of 313 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 144.4½ feet west of Eighth Avenue, respectively 15.2½ and 15.4 by 98.8, two four-story and basement brick dwellings; also fee of remainder of 313 and of 315 West Twenty-second Street, respectively 37.6 and 21.10¼ by 98.9, two four-story and basement brick and brownstone dwellings.

By Edward Ludlow & Co., executors' sale, 516 to 528 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 175 by 98.9, with one, two, three, four, and six-story brick factory buildings, and yards and driveway. May be sold in two parcels.

By Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Thomson, referee, 221 East Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 260 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,245.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two mortgages, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 210 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 166.8½ feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24.10½ by 98.9, four-story brick tenement in front and three-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment $10,000 and $5,665.

By Wm. J. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 214 and 216 Eldridge Street, east side, 75.3 feet south of Stanton Street, 31.2 by 88.6, six-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,580.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Harriott & Co., executors' sales, as follows: 125 Broome Street, southwest corner of Pitt Street, 20 by 60, four-story brick tenement, with store in front, and two-story brick tenement in rear; also, 49 Leroy Street, north side, 125 feet west of Bedford Street, 24.11½ by 85.2 by 25 by 85.2, five-story brownstone flat.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 26 West Seventy-sixth Street, for a four-story stone dwelling, by Henry Goldman, owner; cost $40,000.

Terrace View Avenue, south side, 83 feet west of King's Bridge Road, for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 62.6 feet east of Arthur Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, by Paul Tiedjen of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Arthur Avenue, owner; cost, $2,500.

No. 450 Madison Avenue, by A. G. Gallatin of 670 Fifth Avenue, owner; alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $975.

No. 1,000 Second Avenue, by Adelaide Feyser of 241 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; alterations to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; cost, $1,500.

No. 169 East Houston Street, by Gustave Muller of 169 East Houston Street, owner; alterations to a two-story and attic brick and frame hotel, &c.; cost, $100.

No. 585 Fifth Avenue, by Mrs. Warren E. Beach of 585 Fifth Avenue, owner; alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Morris Park Avenue, east side, 20 feet north of Victor Street, by Antonio Silva of Morris Park Avenue and Victor Street; owner; alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $100.

Home Street, south side, 25 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, by Maria Wuytack of 1,341 Webster Avenue, owner; alterations to a three-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 29.

SUFFOLK ST, e s, Lot 1,757, map of the estate of James Delancey, 18th Ward; Esther Salzman to Samuel Ramsfelder.. $1

WATER ST, e s, 388; John Sbarboro to Angelina Gamberenghi 10

MARKET ST, w s, Lot 586, map of the estate of Hendrik Rutgers; Barnett Levy and wife to Morris J. Gardner..... 1

MONROE ST, 229; John H. Oeters to Henry Junge 28,000

HOUSTON ST, s s, 80 ft w of Mangin St, 20x75; Jacob Langwasser to William Herrenbrueck 7,025

MANGIN ST, w s, 55.5 ft s of Stanton St, 65.9x100; Sender Jahmulowsky and wife to Anna J. Lennon..... 1

46TH ST, s s, 340 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 103.8; Lawrence D. Alexander and another, executors of Patrick Mullin, to Marcus Kempner..... 10,500

127TH ST, n s, 88 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 103.8; Annie J. McClernan, executrix, trustee, &c., to William S. Guerineau and another 1

97TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x 100.8; John Cotter and wife to Wesley Van Emburgh..... 1

135TH ST, 34 West; Pauline Aaron to Nathan E. Clark 1

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 150 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x101x25x100; Peter F. Seaman to Anna B. Seaman 1

152D ST, n s, 575 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11, one-third part; Charles Bohde and others to Ward Wheeler..... 7,333

SAME PROPERTY, two-thirds part; Henry B. Caverly and wife to same 14,666

TINTON AV, e s, 126.8 ft s of 168th St, 17.6x132.6x15.6x132.6; Julius Grossmann, jr., and wife to William E. Ritchie..... 5,000

53D ST, n s, 181.3 ft w of 8th Av, 15.7x 75.5; Isidore B. Hast to George F. Myers 1

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 173d St, 50x 95; John R. Vandervoort to Rebecca Bassford 2,000

CRESTON AV, e s, corner of 183d St, 125x 100; the Northern Improvement Company to Joseph Stevenson..... 5,025

GRANITE PLACE, n w ..... (proposed), 26.11 ft s w of Lot 27, map of heirs of Rebecca Bassford, 26.11x147x25x158; the Northern Improvement Company to A. M. Matson..... 800

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 183d St, 50x110.6x irregular; same to John J. Mahoney 7,150

CRESTON AV, e s, 125 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; Dorothea Miller to same..... 1,000

RYER AV, n w corner of 183d St, 150x 150; same to Michael J. McDermott.. 10,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 25 ft s of 183d St, 25x81.11; same to Noah C. Rogers..... 2,400

183D ST, s w corner of Vanderbilt Av West, 46x98.9x44.7x91.5; same to Celestino De Marco..... 5,975

VANDERBILT AV WEST, w s, 139.5 ft s of 183d St, 48x80.6x48x80.4; same to Louis A. Lehmaier..... 6,075

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 315.7 ft s of 184th St, 25x135x25x135; same to John P. Holloway 1,800

PART OF LOT 88, map of Village of Morrisania; William Reimer to Albert Schubert 1

170TH ST, s s, 180.7 ft e of Fulton Av, 16.11x117.11x16.9x119.4; same to same.. 2,700

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, 627 ft s e of lands of Thomas R. Thorn and others, 200x300.8x100.8x300 ft; Charles Stonebridge and wife to John Parsons..... 8,000

...Dennis C. Pyne; s s of 6d Av, 6...
...ft s of 41st St, installments..... 5,000

STEWART, Mary M., to Women's Hospital in the State of New-York and William C. Stewart, trustees; s e cor 65th St, 117 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 30,000

SCHUBERT, Albert, and wife to Marie Seifert and another; s s of 170th St, between Franklin and Fulton Avs, and property in rear, 3 years..... 3,000

STEVENSON, Joseph, to the Northern Improvement Company; n e corner of 152d St and Creston Av, 3 years..... 2,905

SAME to same; s s of Gresham Av, 100 ft n of 152d St, 3 years..... 612

THOMPSON, Mary S., and others to the New-York Life Insurance Company; n s of 66th St, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 21,000

TIEDEMANN, Mary, to Mary Tiedemann; s s of 76th St, 260 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 4,500

USHER, William L., and wife to Charles Danenbaum; n e corner of Mosholu Parkway and Decatur Av, 3 years..... 2,500

WINANS, Henry D., to Henry A. C. Taylor; e s of Madison Av, 50.5 ft n of 44th St, 3 years..... 25,000

WALKER, Sarah J. and John H., to the East River Savings Institution; n s of 83d St, 50 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year.. 20,000

WILLMOT, Charles W., and others to the Union Dime Savings Institution; s s of 84th St, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 8,500

YOUNG, George G., and wife to Polka M. Wilkens and others, trustees; n s of 182d St, 233.4 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 4,000

SAME to same; n s of 182d St, 216.8 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 4,000

SAME to John Beaton; n s of 182d St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, demand..... 435

SAME to Polka M. Wilkens; same property, 3 years 4,000

SAME to Louisa J. Morgan; same property, 3 months 3,000

SAME to De Witt C. Overbaugh and another; n s of 182d St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 3 months 800

SMITH, Andrew H., and wife to Seamen's Bank for Savings; s s of 42d St, 78 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years..... 40,000

STEELE, Mary C., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, e s, 140.1 ft n of 139th St, 1 year..... 3,000

SCHAEFER, Emil, to Thomas E. Tripler; e s of Stebbins Av, 241.2 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 months..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Jared W., to Frederick A. Snow... $1

COULTER, Elizabeth A., to Bernhard Mainser 4,500

EIDLITZ, Mathilde, and others, executors of Marc Eidlitz, to F. M. Jencks..... 45,000

EHRMAN, Henry, to Fanny Stark..... 5,000

JENCKS, Francis M., to Frances P. Furnald 1

SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company of New-York..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, Martha E. Magee..... 16,000

WURSTER, Charles, to Charles F. Bauerdort 10,000

ANDERSON, Elizabeth, to Horace Anderson 1

BAILEY, Eliza M., to Seamen's Bank for Savings, New-York..... 25,000

BUSSING, Amanda, to Henry R. Winthrop..... 2,500

MACY, William H., Jr., and others, trustees of J. Macy, Jr., to V. E. Macy, (thirteen assignments) 215,500

SAME to guardian of Josiah M. Willets, (two assignments)..... 32,000

MACY, William H., Jr., trustee for Josiah Macy, Jr., to guardian of V. M. Willets. 25,000

SAME to guardian of John T. Willets, Jr. 25,000

FLANAGAN, William L., Director, &c., to George P. Malone..... 300

LEAYCRAFT, J. Edgar, to Caroline Wandell 6,000

NORTON, Henry W., executor of Martha A. Norton, to Cornelia A. Norton..... 608

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Jessie McGuffoy 1,000

ROTHSTEIN, Daniel, to Levy Rothstein. 4,150

Lis Pendens.

26TH ST, s s, 72 ft w of 10th Av, 28x148.1; Elizabeth Finney against Mary E. B. Byrne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

118TH ST, n s, 90 ft n w of Park Av, 25x84.10; Department of Buildings against Guildta Cavinato, (violation of building law.)

NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD AV, 2d St., and Washington Av, Lots 36 to 45, map of the central part of village of Westchester; Michael Collins against Lawrence Collins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

42D ST, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; the American Savings Bank against Archibald Culbert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

115TH ST, 205 West; Thomas F. McHugh and another against John Holbern and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

117TH ST, 54 East; Mary S. Auerbach against Caroline Sylvester, (specific performance.)

137TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100; Michael Carney against Rosa Weiderman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

BROOK AV, 150 ft n of 149th St, 24.11x 108.10x27.11x121.5; Charles Meyerhoff against Anna T. Dale and others, (foreclosure of mortgages.)

3D AV, 792; Manhattan Railway Company against Margaret M. Hayward and others, (to acquire title.)

FULTON ST, 190, and 48 to 52 Church St; same against Bayard Tuckerman and another, as individuals and as trustees, (action to acquire title.)

3D AV, 836; same against Kate Kenny and others, (to acquire title.)

Mechanics' Liens.

106TH ST, n s, 83 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100; E. M. Pritchard & Son against Peter A. Cassidy and others, owners; P. Brennan & Co., contractors..... $125

143TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 75x 100; same against Edwin E. White, owner and contractor..... 183

98TH ST, n s, 84.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 52.9x92; Clinton Stone Company against Max Hart, owner; James Gault, contractor 312

148TH ST and Convent Av, s e corner, 75x 99.11; American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company against Mark Ash, owner; Michael Maher, contractor..... 120

1ST AV, s e corner of 44th St, extends to n s of 43d St, 200x350 on each street; James Dempsey and others against Consolidated Fruit and New-Jersey Abbatoir Company, owner; Patrick Maher and others, contractors... 1,881

SAME PROPERTY; American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company against same owners and contractors..... 961

ONE SENTENCE COMMUTED.

But the President Declines to Interfere in Twelve Cases.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President has commuted to one year of actual imprisonment the sentence of two years in the Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary, Kansas, imposed in September, 1895, on Thomas J. Reed for larceny, committed in the Indian Territory.

Clemency has been denied by the President in twelve cases, as follows: Henry H. Farmer, Virginia, violating the postal laws, sentenced in May, 1896, to two years in the Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn; William Smith, Oklahoma Territory, making counterfeit coin, sentenced November, 1894, to two years in the Kings County Penitentiary; Martin J. Weeks, Oklahoma Territory, perjury in a land-contract case, sentenced May, 1896, to one year in Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary, Kansas; Peter Stevenson, Illinois, embezzling a letter while a railway postal clerk, sentenced February, 1896, to one year in the Milwaukee House of Correction; Louis Knight, Georgia, conspiracy and murder, sentenced January, 1891, to ten years in the Ohio Penitentiary, Columbus; George N. Thomas, California, smuggling opium and aiding and abetting the landing of Chinese laborers, sentenced June, 1894, to six years in the California State prison and fined $6,000; R. W. Keith, North Carolina, illicit distilling, sentenced November, 1895, to fifteen months in Albany Penitentiary, New-York; D. A. Barlar, Alabama, counterfeiting, sentenced November, 1894, to two years in Kings County Penitentiary; Stanley Smith, North Carolina, assaulting and wounding an officer, sentenced October, 1894, to one year and one month in Albany Penitentiary; James E. Gates, South Carolina, illicit distilling, sentenced December, 1895, to eighteen months in Kings County Penitentiary and fined $1,000; John Crilly, Oklahoma Territory, counterfeiting, sentenced November, 1894, to five years in Kings County Penitentiary, and Arch Wolf, Arkansas, introducing liquors into Indian Territory, sentenced March, 1894, to five years in Kings County Penitentiary.

In denying clemency to Martin W. Weeks, the President says:

> This prisoner was convicted of perjury in a land entry case. This is a crime frequently committed, I believe, and rarely punished. It involves false swearing, a most dangerous crime in itself, fraud upon the Government, and a denial of the rights of honest settlers. Every consideration of justice and protection to those entitled to the advantages of our land laws demands that such offenses shall be severely punished. The sentence in this case was a lenient one, and, in my opinion, should not be mitigated.

In Peter Stevenson's case the President says:

> Depredations upon the mails by those intrusted with their custody are offenses which should be rigidly dealt with, not only for the punishment of the guilty, but for its deterrent effect upon those who are trusted with postal duties. The sentence in this case was a lenient one.

The following tart indorsement was written on Louis Knight's application for pardon:

> This prisoner was convicted of a conspiracy to commit murder, and a cold-blooded murder was the result of the conspiracy and incitation in which he was a party. His sentence was richly deserved, and the representations concerning his failing eyesight do not satisfy me that he ought to be released on that ground.

In denying a pardon to D. A. Barlar, who has about two months to serve yet, the President says:

> My sympathy for the wife and children of the prisoner cannot be allowed to make me forget that I owe a duty to the public in the exercise of the pardon.

It is not often that the President has refused so many applications for clemency in one day.

MR. SHEFFIELD'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Ford Now Treasurer of the Fire Board—Time for Condon.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners Commissioner Sheffield's resignation from the office of Treasurer of the board, which was presented several weeks ago, was taken from the table. Mr. Sheffield insisted on the resignation being accepted. He moved that the resignation be accepted, and Commissioner Ford declared elected to the office. Upon a vote being taken the motion was carried, President La Grange voting in the affirmative and Mr. Ford in the negative.

The report of Commissioner Sheffield on the investigation, recently finished, into the method of Edward O'Meagher Condon, Superintendent of Construction of Buildings for the Fire Department, in the letting of contracts, was taken up for consideration. The report was presented to the board last Friday, recommends the removal of Mr. Condon on the ground of incompetency, and was laid on the table to allow the Superintendent an opportunity to answer it.

President La Grange read a typewritten letter, in which he dealt with the attitude taken by the President and Commissioner Ford in the Condon investigation and their connection with the passing of some resolutions which caused Commissioner Sheffield to present the resolution out of which arose the Condon investigation. In his letter President La Grange said $4,450 in requisitions were passed by him and Mr. Ford after Mr. Sheffield, according to his habit, had hastened an adjournment in order to get away." The requisitions were passed and signed by the President and Mr. Ford, but were held for Mr. Sheffield to sign.

Mr. Ford presented a letter to the board in which he explained the passing of the requisitions substantially as the President had in his letter.

Mr. Ford moved that Superintendent Condon have until Thursday to answer the report. Mr. Sheffield voted "No," and President La Grange declared the motion carried. The board adjourned to 10:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

Delay on the Elevated Railroad.

The breaking of a crank pin of a locomotive caused half an hour's delay yesterday morning at 8 o'clock on the Suburban Division of the elevated railroads. The accident happened at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Willis Avenue as Engine No. 346 was entering the station with a train of five cars, bound up town. The cars were crowded at the time, and the passengers suffered considerable inconvenience.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Howard Lockwood & Co., to carry on the printing and publishing business of the firm of Howard Lockwood & Co., in New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. Alers-Hankey, Lionel Alers-Hankey, of New-York City, and W. J. Curtis of Summit, N. J.

—The Beauty Spring Water Company of Lyons Falls, to supply water in West Turin, Lewis County; capital, $3,000. Directors—H. C. Markham, R. F. Davis, C. M. Waters, and others of Lyons Falls.

—The Murray Hill Hotel, to carry on a hotel business in New-York City; capital, $120,000. Directors—David S. Hammond, Henry Walter, and Louis C. Raegener of New-York City.

—The Typo-Mercantile Agency of New-York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—L. M. Porter, M. T. Hutchinson, and J. H. Nicholson of New-York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

to close estate of John Graham, deceased.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction
TO-DAY,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
the valuable Factory Property
516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, and 528
WEST 35TH ST.

First-class Brick Factory Building of mill construction, 3, 4, 5, and 6 stories in height; dimensions of ground 175x98.9; admirably situated for a manufactory; easy of access, and conveniently located for shipping.

524, 526, and 528, with two six-story brick Buildings, ground 75x98.9, will be sold separately if desired. For maps and full particulars apply to Messrs. DE GROOT RAWSON & STAFFORD, 53 Broadway; H. T. METCALFE & SONS, 23 Park Row; GEORGE W. GRAHAM, executor, on premises, or Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, New-York.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF
112 OCEAN VILLA PLOTS AT
EDGEMERE,

Between Arverne and Wave Crest, and fronting the Atlantic Ocean, Jamaica, and Far Rockaway Bays, on

SATURDAY, JULY 4,
at 2:30 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine.

Immediately adjoins Edgemere Hotel, managed by James H. Breslin, Esq. Every plot rigidly restricted.

L. I. R. R. Station right on property. Titles guaranteed by Lawyers' Title Co. Terms extremely liberal.

Send for beautifully illustrated map to PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine St., N. Y., or Edgemere Hotel, Edgemere, L. I.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against PAUL P. TODD, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of July, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant five hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the easterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred and forty-

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $3,000,000. SURPLUS $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. BUTDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to **deposit their bonds** at either of our offices **on or before June 30th, 1896.**

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be **reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.**

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, . . . $2,000,000
SURPLUS, . . . $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William G. Whitney.	

To the First Mortgage Bondholders of the HELENA & RED MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN,
JUNE 9, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of page 14 of the Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad system, dated March 16, 1896, all holders of the above-described bonds are hereby offered an opportunity to participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 bond, with all unpaid coupons attached, $1,000 par value in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad.

To participate in this arrangement holders of such bonds must deposit same with us not later than June 30, 1896, obtaining in exchange therefor suitable reorganization certificates.

The foregoing offer has already been accepted by a majority in amount of the bonds.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

Duluth & Manitoba.

The Committee representing the Duluth & Manitoba Railroad Company Bondholders has effected a settlement with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. managers of the Northern Pacific Reorganization Committee, the terms of which can be had by applying to the Chairman or to the Secretary of the Committee. Bondholders who have not already deposited their bonds with the Guaranty Trust Co. are requested to do so before July 1.

Interest due July 1, 1896, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be paid on the Minnesota Division Bonds on presentation of the certificates of deposit at the Guaranty Trust Company, No. 65 Cedar St.

FREDERIC CROMWELL, Chairman,
32 Nassau St., New-York.
ARTHUR LINCOLN, Secretary,
38 Broad St., New-York.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL STREET.

UNITED STATES AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES.

List on Application.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1896.

The following bonds of the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 7, 102, 148, 185, 227, 265, 300, 335, 388, 392, 396, 405, 409, 412, 498, and 500, have this day been drawn for redemption at the undersigned Trustee, and will be paid on presentation of William Babcock Rossell, Esq., Treasurer of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad Co., at No. 52 Broad St., on the first day of July next, when interest will cease. [illegible] Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Pittsburg and Connellsville

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Maturing July 1, 1898.

The undersigned have entered into an arrangement in respect to the extension of the above Bonds.

The privileges, in connection herewith, offered by the Bankers, will EXPIRE ON JULY 15, 1896.

The Circular, in respect to said extension, will be forwarded to holders sending their addresses to the undersigned.

Speyer & Co., 30 Broad Street.
Vermilye & Co., Nassau & Pine Sts.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

DIVIDENDS.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
234 FIFTH AVENUE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The following coupons are payable at our offices on and after July 1st, 1896:

Bridgeport Utilization Co.,
Central Tuinucu Sugar Cane Mfg. Co.,
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corp.
Corning Sewers,
Corning School District, No. 13,
Hampton Roads Hotel Co.,
Lawrence Water Co.,
Lee Construction Co.,
Marlborough Hotel Co.,
Mechanical Rubber Co.,
Mercantile Co-operative Bank,
Marion Water Co.,
Kansas City National Loan & Trust Co.,
New-York Belting & Packing Co., Ltd,
Naumkeag Street Railway Co.,
Newburgh & Orange Lake R. R. Co.,
New-York & East River Gas Co., (First Consolidation,)
Paola Water Co.,
Shelbyville Water Co.,
"The Sevillia,"
Retsof Mining Company,
Suffolk Gas Company.

New-York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

COUPONS PAYABLE JULY 1, 1896.

Oregon Ry. & Nav. Co. 1st Mtge.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Globe Street Ry. Co. Debenture Bonds.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Spring Valley Coal Co.
Utica Belt Line Street R. R. 2d Mtge.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Portsmouth Street Ry. & Light Co.
Peace River Phosphate Co.
Florida Publishing Co.
Flathead Co., Montana, Funding Bonds

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 17th June, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 30th inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 30th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 16th of July next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
New-York, June 17th, 1896.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable out of the earnings of the road for the year ending June 30th, 1896, of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the First Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1896, at the Central Trust Company of New-York, to the stockholders of record on the 30th of June, 1896. Transfer books will be closed June 30th at 3 P. M., and reopen July 16th at 10 A. M.
R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., June 17, 1896.

THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, July 16, next.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
June 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. June 16th, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
184TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
June 18, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 6, 1896. J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 22, 1896.

SIXTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed from June 25 until the morning of July 2, 1896.
CHAS. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
53-55-57 Duane St.,
New-York, June 17, 1896.

The coupons of the FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS of this company, due July 1, 1896, will be paid by the STATE TRUST COMPANY on and after that date.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av. and 42d St.,
New-York, June 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 20, 1896, to July 1, 1896.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER. COMPANY.
New-York, June 23d, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of One (1) Dollar per share, payable July 15th, 1896, to stockholders of record on July 1st.

Transfer books will be closed from July 1st to the 15th, inclusive.
FERDINAND SULZBERGER, Treasurer.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, June 19, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4%,) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1896.

The transfer book will be closed until that date, and dividend checks mailed to stockholders.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 32 Liberty St., New-York,
New-York, June 29, 1896.

The Coupons due July 1, 1896, on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after July 1, 1896, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York.
H. RIEMAN DUVAL, President.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY DEBENTURES.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons on the above maturing July 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, June 25, 1896.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable on July 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business, July 1st. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, June 26th, 1896.
SEVENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 6th, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.
A. H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, June 24, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on and after July 1 prox.
GEO. W. PANCOAST, Asst. Cashier.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, June 19, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, June 23d, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. (3 per cent.,) payable on and after July 1st, 1896. After that date the transfer books will be closed.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

BRIDGEPORT TRACTION COMPANY.

The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due July 1, 1896, will be paid on presentation at this office after that date, by the
RAYMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall St., New-York.

The following dividends have been declared by the Directors of the Kountze Land Company, payable at the office of the Company, Broadway and Cedar Streets, New York City, N. Y.:
ADAMS COUNTY, NEB.
ARAPAHOE COUNTY, COLO., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
BOZEMAN, MONTANA.
BOONE COUNTY, NEB.
BURT COUNTY, NEB.
BUFFALO COUNTY, NEB.
BOISE COUNTY, IDAHO.
CANTON, COLORADO.
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING BONDS.
CLAY COUNTY, NEB.
COLFAX COUNTY, NEB.
CUSTER COUNTY, MONTANA.
DODGE COUNTY, NEB.
DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEB.
DURANGO, COLORADO.
DAWSON COUNTY, MONTANA.
DAWSON COUNTY, NEB.
EAGLE COUNTY, COLO.
FALLS CITY, NEB.
FERGUS COUNTY, MONTANA.
FREMONT, NEB.
GRAND ISLAND, NEB.
GAGE COUNTY, NEB.
HELENA, MONTANA.
HASTINGS, NEB.
IDAHO, STATE OF.
JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEB.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
KANSAS CITY, MO., SCHOOL DIST. & BOARD OF EDUCATION.
KOOTENAI COUNTY, IDAHO.
LEADVILLE, COLO.
LINCOLN, NEB.
LIMA, OHIO.
MADISON COUNTY, MONTANA.
MOSA COUNTY, COLO.
MONTROSE COUNTY, COLO.
NUCKOLLS COUNTY, NEB.
OMAHA, NEB.
OMAHA, NEB., SCHOOL DIST. OF.
RIO GRANDE COUNTY, COLO.
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.
SMITH BROS. LOAN & TRUST CO.
SUMMIT COUNTY, COLO.
WASHINGTON COUNTY, NEB.
WAYNE COUNTY, NEB.
WESTON COUNTY, WYOMING.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons due July 1st, 1896, on the following bonds will be paid at the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Company:

Southern Railway Co. 1st Consol. Mtg. 5 per cent. Richmond & Danville Consolidated Mtg. 6 per cent. Richmond, York River & Chesapeake 1st Mtg. 5 per cent. Western North Carolina 1st Mtg. 6 per cent. Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta 1st Mtg. 5 per cent. Columbia and Greenville 1st Mtg. 5 per cent. East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia 1st Mtg. 7 per cent. East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia Divisional Mtg. 5 per cent. Alabama Central 1st Mtg. 6 per cent. Georgia Pacific 1st Mtg. 5 per cent. Knoxville & Ohio 1st Mtg. 6 per cent. Spartanburg, Union & Columbia 1st Mtg. 4 per cent.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New-York, June 24th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 16th day of July next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

WESTERN NEW-YORK & PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
Buffalo, N. Y., June 22, 1896.

The interest coupons due July 1, 1896, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western New-York & Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad St., New-York City.

On account of recent laws it is required that coupons have attached a statement showing the name and residence of the owner.
F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.,
31 Sands St., Brooklyn, June 22, 1896.

Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, due July 1st, 1896, and the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Elevated Railroad Company, due July 1st, 1896, will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York, No. 54 Wall St., New-York City, on and after Wednesday, July 1st, 1896.
ELISHA DYER, Jr., Treasurer.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
Dividend No. 24.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3d, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from June 24th, 1896, at three o'clock P. M. until July 2d, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 23, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1896.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 19, 1896.
DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, JR., Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
40 State Street,
New-York, June 20th, 1896.

Eighty-sixth consecutive semi-annual dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1896. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th to July 1st, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, June 24th, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after July 1st, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
National Banking Association.
New-York, June 23, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 19th, 1896.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 23, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
F. C. MATHEW, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 24, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 1, 1896. Transfer books will remain closed until July 6th, proximo.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.
EIGHTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on Wednesday, July 1, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, June 20th, 1896.
93D DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK,
486 Broadway,
New-York, June 26, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1, 1896.
F. BALTES, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
June 23, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after July 1st. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, June 26, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1896, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, June 20th, 1896.

Coupons of the SOUTHWESTERN COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO. maturing July 1st, 1896, will be paid upon presentation, at the office of this company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Treas.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
New-York, June 23, 1896.

Coupons maturing July 1, 1896, on bonds of this company will be paid at the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., N. Y. R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

NATIONAL CITIZEN'S BANK.
New-York, June 24, 1896.

A dividend of [illegible] Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after July 1st, 1896. Transfer books will close on the 25th inst. and reopen July 2d. Checks will be mailed.
[illegible], Cashier.

58 and 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL ST.
73D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 20 on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30, 1896, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, June 24, 1896.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1896.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine St.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1st,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$30,000 Indiana, Decatur & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Bonds.
$30,000 Central Trust Co. Ctfs. of Deposit of Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield R. R. 1st Mtge. 7s, (ex-bonds.)
$10,000 Cent. R.R. of N. J. 6 per cent. Convt. Deb., 1908.
$15,000 Mous. & Texas Cent. R. R. 4 per cent. Deb., 1897.
4 shs. Edison Electric Light Co. of Europe, Limited.
50 shs. Bank of New-York.
50 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
50 shs. Metropolitan Nat. Bank, (68 per cent. paid in liq.)
(By order of Trustees.)
$6,000 St. Paul Gas Light Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
30 shs. International Rock Plaster Co.
8 shs. Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
23 shs. Eagle Fire Insurance Co.
15 shs. People's Trust Co.
250 shs. The Brock Veneered Lumber Co.
110,000 shs. Marcus Gold Mining Co., (Hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
15 shs. Clinton Bank.
250 shs. Chi., Bur. & Quincy R. R.
687 shs. Cin. Ches., Ohio & Southwestern R. R. Co. com.
455 shs. Ches., Ohio & Southwestern R. R. Co. pf.
$10,000 Richmond Railway & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Gold Bds., due July, 1920.
10 shs. Northwestern Casket Co. of Minn. (Hypd.)
6 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
8 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$5,000 Milwaukee Electric R'way & Light Co. 5 per cent. Consld. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1926.
25 shs. Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, June 30, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

438 shares the Bridgeport Traction Co., $100 each, 1 certificate of membership New-York Cotton Exchange.
2 bonds of the Unionville (Orange County, N. Y.,) Water Works Company, $500 each, (1st mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds,) due July 25, 1904, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1896.
90th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 or under, and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the excess of $500 and not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst. Payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New-York.
New-York, June 26th, 1896.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30th, 1896, at the rate of Three and One Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1896, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 20th.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
341 and 343 BOWERY, N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1896, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable on and after July 20th, 1896.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will be entitled to interest from July 1st, 1896.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. PATTERSON, Asst. Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1896, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 20, 1896.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
Daniel Barnes, Cashier.
New-York, June 22, 1896.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK,
501 5th Avenue, cor. 42d Street.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending June 30, at the rate of 3½% THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000, to be credited the first day of July, and payable on and after July 20, 1896. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.
DANIEL T. HOAG, President.
CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.
WM. IRWIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896, will be credited depositors on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 20, 1896.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1896, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1896.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretaries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN LILLON
A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
H. GRILLON,
26 Rue des Archives, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

ANTIQUITIES AND COINS.
Dealers and Purchasers of Same, For sale by
FELIX WALTER,
1st Charlottenburg bei Berlin.
Office 88, Eingang Platanen Allee 2.

UP-TOWN OFFICE,
Broadway, 42d Street.
Daily from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FREE SILVER SPECULATION IS LOWER PRICES.

Free Silver or Wheat by Powers Houses and Liberal Switching—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower and Quiet—Provisions Dull and Nearly Steady—Cotton Quiet and Easier—Coffee Lower and Very Quiet.

The grain dealings were much larger and chiefly in switching from July to September, while foreign houses sold freely and prices declined sharply with the West. Provisions were weak and lower early in the day, but rallied near the close, with a slow trade. Cotton was quiet and went off on local realizing. Coffee followed Europe and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	21½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38¾@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30 @ 3.50
Cotton, middling uplands	7 7-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.75 @ 8.75
Lard, Western steam	4.17½@ 4.20
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No.	13 @ 13½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5 @ 7
Copper, lake	11.50 @12.00
Lead	3.02½@ 3.05

WHEAT—Contracts were more active in a switching way between July and September, at ⅝c difference, with prices declining 1@1¼c, with the West, and on free foreign selling, rallying ½@¾c on local covering, and closing unsettled at ⅛@1c loss....Spot was dull and weak at ½@⅝c decline. Sales, 56,000 bushels, including 48,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms, and 8,000 bushels No. 3 hard Manitoba at 1c under July, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1½@⅝c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2¾c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¼@4½c over July, free on board, afloat. ....Clearances hence, 181,965 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 329,143 bushels; receipts, 89,528 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 181,347 bushels.... Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 274,688 bushels, or to 2,583,936 bushels, no contract, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2¾c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¼@4½c over July, free on board, afloat. ....Clearances hence, 181,965 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 329,143 bushels; receipts, 89,528 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 181,347 bushels.... Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 274,688 bushels, or to 2,583,936 bushels, no contract, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2¾c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¼@4½c over July, free on board, afloat. ....Clearances hence, 181,965 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 329,143 bushels; receipts, 89,528 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 181,347 bushels.... Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 198,685 bushels, or to 416,108 bushels, (37,071 bushels No. 2 and no steamer mixed).... The visible supply shows a decrease of 210,000 bushels, or to 8,760,000 bushels, against 9,055,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were weak and ⅝@½c lower, with corn and the West, with only a moderate trade....Spot were ½@¾c lower, with a good export demand....Sales, 213,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 22c asked; No. 3 white at 21½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 23c, with 135,000 bushels for export at 22½c, free on board; and 24,000 bushels at 24½c, special; No. 3 white, clipped, at 22c; No. 2 mixed, 21½c, with 40,000 bushels at 23¼c, free on board; rejected white, 20½@21c; No. 2 mixed, 21½c; No. 3 mixed, 22½c; track mixed, 21@22¾c for 12,000 bushels; track white, 22@26½c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 366,100 bushels; exports, 280,668 bushels. Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 275,429 bushels, or to 1,539,239 bushels, (414,842 bushels No. 2 white and 192,962 bushels No. 2.).... The visible supply shows an increase of 320,000 bushels, or to 8,716,000 bushels, against 7,018,000 bushels same time last year.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June		@	60½
July	4,595,000	60 5-16@61⅛	60½
August		@	60¾
September	4,935,000	60 15-16@61¾	61⅛
December	910,000	63 @63⅝	63½
Total	10,440,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June		@	33⅜
July	70,000	33½@33⅝	33⅛
September	135,000	33⅞@34⅛	33⅞
October	80,000	34¼@34½	34¼